



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

VOL. XIV
PAGES 137-173

WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1956

No. 6

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Congressional Boxscore	ii
Fact Sheets	137
Pressures On Congress	155
Political Notes	158
Around The Capitol	159
Committee Roundup	160
Floor Action	165
Congressional Quiz	iii
Week In Congress	iv
Summary Of Legislation	A-37

Foreign Aid Program

Page 143

Lobby Spending

Page 137

Midwest Districts

Page 142

Natural Gas Bill Goes to President

Page 165

COPYRIGHT 1956

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Feb. 10, 1956

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
INCOME TAX CUT			
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55	
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD			
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	
SOIL BANK			
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 7474) (S 1048)	Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55 Passed 5-25-55
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55
UPPER COLORADO (HR 3383) (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55		Reported 3-30-55 Passed 4-20-55
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55		
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56 Passed 2-8-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55 Passed 2-6-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)			
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)			
HOUSING			
HEALTH			
DEPRESSED AREAS (S 2663)			
IMMIGRATION			
DISASTER INSURANCE			
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES			
POSTAL RATE INCREASES			

APPROPRIATIONS

House passed Treasury - Post Office Appropriation bill Feb. 7.

COPYRIGHT 1956 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY



LOBBYISTS REPORT LESS SPENDING IN 1955

The National Association of Electric Companies said it spent \$114,835 in 1955 to influence legislation, the largest amount reported spent by any lobby group as of Jan. 31. NAEC was followed closely by the AFL, which reported spending \$114,079 for its 1955 lobbying, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, which said it spent \$113,610.

According to a Congressional Quarterly survey of official reports to Congress, lobby groups spent \$4,162,127 to influence legislation during 1955. The CQ survey included 260 reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives through Jan. 31, 1956.

The 1955 total was the smallest reported since the law regulating lobbies was enacted in 1946. The most money was reported in 1950, a total of \$10,303,204. Since 1950 the total has dwindled each year. In 1954, 225 groups reported spending \$4,286,158.

Authority for Reports

Under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 all groups whose principal purpose is to influence legislation are required to register and file quarterly accounts of their receipts and expenditures. However, since the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the case of U.S. vs. Harriss, et al (347 U.S. 612), some groups have announced a change in reporting techniques. (1954 Almanac, p. 674).

Many groups criticized the law in statements attached to their official reports. Some claimed the law needed clarification because of "uncertainty as to coverage...and reporting obligations." Additional confusion existed concerning reporting methods. Some groups listed all expenditures, including salaries, administrative expenses and overhead costs; others said only a small percentage of their total expenditures could be regarded as lobby spending.

1955 Reports Confusing

The 1955 reported spending figures contained additional complications. For example, the top spender, NAEC, reported spending \$4,298 more than in 1954 when it placed seventh on CQ's list of top spenders. Five of the top six spenders of 1954 reported much less in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 678)

A second confusing aspect involved reports filed by the Transportation Assn. of America and the American Tariff League. Each of these groups reported spending more than \$150,000 during the first half of 1955 and landed in first and second place, respectively, on CQ's first-half spending survey for 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 680) However, their final reports showed that each group spent less than \$5,000 in 1955.

Top Lobby Spenders

In 1955, 26 lobby groups each reported spending more than \$50,000. The 26, with reported 1954 spending for comparison:

Organization	1955	1954
Nat'l. Assn. of Electric Companies	\$114,835.55	\$110,537.14
AFL	114,079.74	125,996.16
American Farm Bureau Federation	113,610.00	112,408.00
CIO	111,787.50	120,119.09
Assn. of American Railroads	104,806.26	185,379.55
Southern States Industrial Council	100,244.64	99,805.88
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	99,275.70	34,542.69
Nat'l. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	93,801.89*	60,571.84
American Legion	91,794.18	78,513.84
Nat'l. Federation of Post Office Clerks	90,551.68	146,012.75
General Gas Committee	87,709.99	7,275.53
Friends Committee on Nat'l. Legislation	86,220.68	64,820.07
Nat'l. Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	82,648.34	85,762.49
U.S. Savings & Loan League	74,107.24	51,475.50
Nat'l. Assn. of Letter Carriers	73,952.53	50,339.09
Nat'l. Rural Electric Co-operative Assn.	73,234.52	83,235.92
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	71,367.33	76,815.22
Colorado River Assn.	64,403.31	20,410.46
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	63,483.16	59,290.62
Nat'l. Housing Conference	62,711.48	72,268.30
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	61,571.04	---
American Medical Assn.	61,488.33	39,120.17
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	61,179.67	---
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44	59,748.61	62,970.60
American Petroleum Institute	54,564.00	46,249.00
American Trucking Assns., Inc.	52,221.45	15,729.43
TOTALS	\$2,125,398.82	\$1,809,649.34

* Three quarters spending only.

Lobby Spending - 2

After the 1955 first half spending figures were published, Harold F. Hammond, TAA executive vice president, said TAA's spending for lobbying was "actually" \$2,000. He said that "next time" his group would report only the amount considered "to be actual lobbying spending."

Richard H. Anthony, executive secretary of the Tariff League, Feb. 1 said his group's second and fourth quarterly reports for 1955 were "not comparable." He said that for the first half of 1955 the League "furnished a complete breakdown of all expenditures above \$10." However, Anthony added, since the first-half total was "misinterpreted" and since the League "could not estimate" the amount it spent for legislative purposes by categories set forth in the official forms, it submitted "an arbitrary sum" in the fourth-quarter report for 1955.

Previous to the December, 1955, AFL-CIO merger, each union filed separate spending reports. For the period after the merger, a single report was filed for the two groups. If all three reports were combined, AFL-CIO would have out-spent any other single organization with a total of \$236,011. If the AFL-CIO December report was divided equally between the CIO and the AFL, each would have spent more than NAEC.

The National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, a normally large spender, had not filed a fourth-quarter report by Feb. 8. The reports for the first three quarters showed NAREB spending at a quarterly rate of more than \$30,000. With \$90,801 reported already the fourth-quarter report would be likely to place NAREB in first place for 1955. An NAREB spokesman Feb. 1 said its Chicago office makes out the spending report which would be filed soon.

Ups and Downs

The 1955 reports showed some big decreases in reported spending as well as big increases. The largest single drop was reported by the National Milk Producers Federation which said it spent \$174,583 less in 1955 than during 1954. The largest single increase in reported spending was made by the General Gas Committee which said it spent \$80,434 more in 1955 than in 1954.

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment:

Year	Spending
1955	\$ 4,162,127
1954	\$ 4,286,158
1953	\$ 4,445,841
1952	\$ 4,823,981
1951	\$ 8,771,097
1950	\$10,303,204
1949	\$ 7,969,710
1948	\$ 6,763,480
1947	\$ 5,191,856

Spending : Ups and Downs

• Significant rises in spending:

Organization	1954	1955	Rise
General Gas Committee	\$ 7,275.54	\$87,709.99	\$80,434.45
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	34,542.69	99,257.70	64,715.01
Colorado River Assn.	20,410.46	64,403.31	43,992.85
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	15,729.43	52,221.45	36,492.02
Nat'l. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	60,571.84	93,801.89*	33,230.05

* Three quarters spending only.

• Significant drops in spending:

Organization	1954	1955	Drop
Nat'l. Milk Producers Federation	\$185,496.13	\$10,912.76	\$174,583.37
Assn. of American Railroads	185,379.55	104,806.26	80,573.29
Nat'l. Federation of Post Office Clerks	146,012.75	90,551.68	55,461.07
Transportation Assn. of America	56,119.36	2,885.80	53,233.56
American Tariff League	46,479.48	4,310.00	42,169.48

1955 Lobby Spending

- (1) Reported at end of first quarter
 - (2) Reported at end of second quarter
 - (3) Reported at end of third quarter
- All others reported at end of fourth quarter.

A

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America Inc.	\$ 18,664.41	
American Assn. of University Women	2,595.52	(3)
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	1,790.92	
American Cancer Society	27,652.56	
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	17,111.91	
American Dental Assn.	32,427.84	
American Farm Bureau Federation	113,610.00	
AFL	114,079.74	
AFL-CIO	10,144.25	
American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Inc.	1,483.00	
American Hospital Assn.	25,472.65	(2)
American Hotel Assn.	None	
American Humane Assn.	150.00	(3)
American Institute of Marine Underwriters	2,784.10	
American Legion	91,794.18	
American Library Assn.	9,005.10	(2)
American Life Convention	4,247.27	
American Marine Hull Insurance Syndicate	1,142.04	

Lobby Spending - 3

American Medical Assn.	\$ 61,488.33	
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	35,752.78	
American Nat'l. Cattlemen's Assn.	19,378.28	
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	10,246.42	
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	7,210.57	
American Osteopathic Assn.	3,449.75	
American Paper & Pulp Assn.	None	
American Parents Committee Inc.	5,935.51	
American Petroleum Institute	54,564.00	
American Pulpwood Assn.	400.00	
American Retail Federation	47,690.98	
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	6,904.38	
American Social Hygiene Assn. Inc.	2,800.00	(1)
American Sugar Beet Industry Policy Committee	3,839.49	
American Tariff League Inc.	4,310.00	
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	26,068.23	
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	52,221.45	
American Veterans Committee Inc.	3,553.79	(2)
American Veterans of World War II	5,682.50	
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	3,160.89	(3)
America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference	11,042.73	
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None	
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	21,668.29	
Arkansas Railroad Committee	2,124.97	
Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation	4,977.50	
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	6,500.00	
Associated Third-Class Mail Users	24,755.27	
Assn. of American Railroads	104,806.26	
Assn. of American Physicians & Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00	
Assn. of American Shipowners	None	
Assn. of Casualty & Surety Companies	7,691.33	
Assn. of Western Railways	5,009.69	

B

Blue Cross Commission	None	
Borax Cartel Story Inc.	266.20	
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Grand Lodge of the	29,639.87	
Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees	13,437.89	
Bureau of Accident & Health Underwriters	334.00	
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	23,519.21	

C

Cal-Sag Waterways Development Committee Inc.	23,284.51	(2)
Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council	8,900.00	(2)
Central Arizona Project Assn.	17,741.72	(2)
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.	31,028.16	
Christian Amendment Movement	17,341.44	
CIO Maritime Committee	23,049.41	(3)
Classroom Periodical Publishers' Assn.	2,101.50	(2)
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	63.25	

Clothespin Manufacturers of America	\$ 4,066.32	(2)
Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee	1,685.01	(3)
Colorado River Assn.	64,403.31	
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	28,363.92	
Committee for Collective Security	813.70	(2)
Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power	295.17	(2)
Committee On Japanese-American Evacuation Claims	None	
Committee for the Nation's Health	31,417.83	
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	63,483.16	
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German & Japanese Property	200.00	(1)
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	61,179.67	
Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	16,931.20	
Conference for Inland Waterways Dry-Bulk Regulation	16,122.35	
Conference of Local Airlines	32,627.37	
CIO	111,787.50	
Cooperative Health Federation of America	651.00	
Cordage Legislative Committee	2,539.28	
Council of Local Gas Companies	6,561.25	
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	71,367.33	
Credit Union Nat'l. Assn. Inc.	2,200.28	

D

Dairy Industry Committee	None	
Delaware River Valley Assn.	1,392.63	
Disabled American Veterans	21,439.98	
Disabled Officers Assn.	11,000.00	
District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee	1,954.32	

E

Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	142.09	
Emergency Conservation Committee	7,411.24	
Engineers & Scientists of America	None	
Ethanol Committee	791.42	

F

Florida Citrus Mutual	9,247.50	
Florida Inland Navigation District	5,519.63	
Florida Railroad Assn.	8,819.69	
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	954.86	
Friends Committee on Nat'l. Legislation	86,220.68	

G

Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	5,602.71	
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None	
General Gas Committee	87,709.99	
Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO)	22,029.24	
Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Assn.	373.20	

Lobby Spending - 4

H

Health & Accident Underwriters Conference	\$	334.00	
Housewives United		167.37	

I

Illinois Railroad Assn.	4,048.05	
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None	
Independent Bankers Assn.	49,068.10	
Independent Bankers Assn., Twelfth Federal Reserve District	27,032.88	(3)
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	30,949.00	
Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc.	None	
Insurance Company of North America	863.28	
Inter-State Manufacturers Assn.	51.88	
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	4,300.00	(2)
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	59,748.61	
International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade	6,057.30	
International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	3,135.00	(2)

J

Japanese American Citizens League	900.00	
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	4,586.72	
Johns-Manville Corp.	6,776.51	
Joint Minimum Wage Committee	26,452.69	(3)
Journeyman Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists & Proprietors International Union of America	4,617.02	

L

Labor-Management Maritime Committee	20,919.07	
Lake Carriers Assn.	None	
Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy	5,437.39	
Life Insurance Assn. of America	23,715.23	
Life Insurance Policyholders Protective Assn.	5,207.25	

M

Manufacturing Chemists' Assn. Inc.	9,500.00	
Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	None	
Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama	8,100.00	
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None	
Milk Industry Foundation	None	
Morris Plan Corp. of America	19,816.33	
Movers Conference of America	176.09	
Music Publishers Assn. of the U.S.	2,982.47	

N

National Agricultural Limestone Institute Inc.	3,951.07	
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	5,396.78	

National Assn. & Council of Business Schools	None	
National Assn. of Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Field Officers	\$	2,409.83
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies		528.19
National Assn. of Electric Companies	114,835.55	
National Assn. of Independent Tire Dealers Inc.	3,599.30	
Natl. Assn. of Insurance Agents	19,823.97	
National Assn. of Letter Carriers	73,952.53	
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None	
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	752.74	
National Assn. of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees	6,495.81	
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	25,697.69	
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	3,016.59	
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	93,801.89	(3)
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	1,350.00	
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	3,056.08	
National Assn. of Storekeeper-Gaugers	1,521.66	(2)
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,730.00	
National Board of Fire Underwriters	6,500.00	(1)
National Business Publications Inc.	2,524.56	
National Cannery Assn.	9,409.44	
National Coal Assn.	5,043.24	
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	24,756.30	(2)
National Committee on Parcel Post Size & Weight Limitations	5,091.79	
National Committee of Shippers & Receivers	338.43	
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	3,218.89	
National Congress of Parents & Teachers	250.00	
National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Assn.	381.59	(3)
National Cotton Council of America	9,285.08	
National Council Against Conscription	13,098.19	(2)
National Council on Business Mail Inc.	7,897.13	
National Council for Export Credits	None	
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	17,940.23	(3)
National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics	927.08	
National Crushed Limestone Institute	5.05	
National Economic Council Inc.	4,450.68	
National Education Assn. of the U.S.	29,040.78	
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	None	
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	650.33	
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	82,648.34	
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	5,027.55	
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	13,155.47	(2)
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	90,551.68	

National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees	\$ 1,525.77	(1)
National Food Brokers Assn.	5,100.84	
National Grange	197.22	(2)
National Housing Conference	62,711.48	
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	4,782.08	
National Institute of Diaper Services	None	
National Livestock Tax Committee	6,154.95	
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	3,010.23	
National Milk Producers Federation	10,012.76	
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,318.30	
National Parking Assn. Inc.	None	
National Postal Transport Assn.	16,498.73	
National Reclamation Assn.	48,545.20	
National Rehabilitation Assn.	2,542.00	
National Retail Dry Goods Assn.	20,248.10	
National Rivers & Harbors Congress	25,270.47	
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	73,234.52	
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	28,537.36	
National Savings & Loan League	4,701.81	
National Small Business Men's Assn.	22,642.24	
National Society of Professional Engineers	6,833.79	
National Tax Equality Assn.	17,272.11	(2)
National Tax Relief Coalition	1,075.00	(1)
National Water Conservation Conference	1,231.22	(2)
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	7,310.11	
National Wool Growers Assn.	14,314.82	
National-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy	46,878.43	
New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	14,881.74	
New York Stock Exchange	13,178.59	
Niobrara River Basin Development Assn.	84.60	(1)
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	148.15	

O

Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Legislative Committee of Ohio Railroad Assn.	None	
Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen	498.18	
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	14,833.27	
	1,751.45	(2)

P

Pacific American Tankship Assn.	6,500.00	
Philco Corp.	None	
Proprietary Assn.	75.00	(2)
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	7,452.45	(1)
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	61,571.04	

R

Railroad Pension Conference	412.57	
Railway Labor Executives' Assn.	9,000.00	

Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Assns. Inc.	\$ 15,508.93	
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None	
Retired Officers Assn.	None	
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	31,247.46	

S

Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida	4,050.00	
Sierra Talc & Clay Co.	3,764.79	(1)
Silk & Rayon Printers & Dyers Assn. of America Inc.	4,671.27	(2)
Silver Users Assn.	38,419.38	
Six Agency Committee	32,231.36	
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee	4,385.57	(2)
Southern Pine Industry Committee	16,904.20	(2)
Southern States Industrial Council	100,244.64	
Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	303.75	
Spokesmen for Children Inc.	1,517.32	
Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Assn. of the U.S.	1,510.84	(2)

T

Tax Equality Committee of Kentucky	1,783.66	
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	27,362.90	
Tomoka Land Co.	None	
Townsend Plan Inc.	2,142.00	
Transportation Assn. of America	2,885.80	

U

Union Producing Co.	4,567.59	
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	7,530.51	
U.S. Beet Sugar Assn.	7,192.70	
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	99,257.70	
U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Assn.	None	
U.S. Citizens Assn.	1,991.61	
U.S. Committee for a U.N. Genocide Convention	None	
U.S. Savings & Loan League	74,107.24	
Upper Colorado River Grass Roots, Inc.	44,853.82	(2)

V

Vegetable Growers Assn. of America, Inc.	161.90	
Vulcan Detinning Co.	None	

W

Washington Board of Trade	None	
Washington Committee, Assn. of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico	13,990.36	(3)
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	7,442.97	
Washington Real Estate Board Inc.	500.00	
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	17,110.47	
West Coast Inland Navigation District	3,578.41	
Western Cotton Growers Assn. of California	9,514.59	(1)
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	52.98	(1)

MAKEUP OF MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

With the strong possibility that Dwight D. Eisenhower or his personal choice will head the GOP ticket and Adlai E. Stevenson again may lead the Democrats in 1956, voting patterns of the last Presidential election assume added significance.

- In what kind of area did Eisenhower and Stevenson each fare best in 1952?
- To which groups of voters can each party make its most effective appeal?
- Where do specific groups stand?

CQ computed the principal characteristics of each of the 129 midwestern Congressional districts -- the proportion of city dwellers, Negroes, foreign-born whites (and their country of birth), white- and blue-collar workers, persons employed in agriculture, mining, business and manufacturing industries. Tabulations were based on the 1950 census -- the latest complete information available.

Characteristics were averaged for three groups of districts:

- 17 that went strongly for Stevenson in 1952 by giving Eisenhower less than 45 percent of their ballots.
- 17 "doubtful" districts where Eisenhower received 45 to 55 percent of the vote.
- 95 that went heavily for Eisenhower by giving him at least 55 percent of the vote.

Typical Districts

The three typical district profiles -- averages for each of the three groups of Midwest districts:

Population Breakdown	Average Strong Democratic District	Average Doubtful District	Average Strong Republican District
Urban	93.3%	73.3%	53.8%
Native white	70.0	87.7	92.7
Negro	17.9	4.4	2.4
Foreign-born white	11.8	7.7	4.6
Employed in farming	1.2	9.4	19.5
Employed in manufacturing	41.0	31.7	24.3
Non-farm blue-collar workers	62.4	50.9	44.8

Cities and Farms

Voting patterns of midwestern big-city dwellers have contrasted with those of southern urban residents in recent years.

IN THE SOUTH:

• CQ's earlier analysis of southern Congressional districts showed Mr. Eisenhower drew greater support from cities than farm areas. For every 100 residents of the strong Eisenhower districts, 58 lived in and around cities and towns of 2,500 persons or more; in the strong Stevenson districts, only 34 out of 100 were urbanites.

• Conversely, southern farmers and farm laborers were twice as numerous in the Stevenson strongholds as in the Eisenhower citadels.

BUT IN THE MIDWEST:

- The Democratic party has leaned heavily on big cities. Strong Stevenson districts average 93 percent urban, contrasted with only 54 percent urban for areas where Eisenhower excelled.
- In Eisenhower districts about one-fifth (19.5 percent) of all workers are employed in agriculture -- compared to 1.2 percent for districts where Stevenson led by a wide margin.

Importance of Farm Vote

There are only 25 midwestern Congressional districts where more than 30 percent of the workers are farmers.

But the farm vote theoretically could mean the difference between electoral success and defeat in almost three times that many districts -- that is, in those 72 districts where the proportion of farmers and farm workers is at least as great as the winning candidate's margin of victory. In these areas farmers could hold the balance of power.

Negro Vote

Democrats have fared exceedingly well in districts with large Negro populations. For instance:

The six midwestern districts with the most Negroes were identical with the six districts where Eisenhower's vote was lowest. In Chicago's First District, approximately 92 percent Negro, Eisenhower received only 25.4 percent of all ballots. In Detroit's First District, 37 percent Negro, he won only 19.1 percent.

This picture had not appeared to change by election time, 1954, despite the Supreme Court's May 1954 ruling against racial segregation in the schools. In all six top Negro districts, the vote for Democratic Congressional candidates increased between 1952 and 1954.

Only six Midwest districts are as much as one-fifth Negro. But Negro citizens could hold the balance of power in 30 districts where the proportion of Negroes is at least as great as the winner's margin of victory.

White-Collar, Blue-Collar

CQ's survey confirms that big-city white-collar votes went Republican and non-farm blue-collar ballots inclined toward the Democrats through much of the Midwest. For example:

Of 12 midwestern districts where the proportion of blue-collar workers exceeded 60 percent, Eisenhower trailed Stevenson badly in 10, received less than a majority in the other two.

But among 15 districts where white-collar workers outnumbered blue-collar, 12 voted heavily for Eisenhower.

SURVEY OF U.S. AID SINCE 1945

President Eisenhower's foreign aid program for the 1957 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1956, will be presented to Congress some time during February. Meanwhile, debate was underway over the size of the appropriation requested by the President in his Budget Message of Jan. 16, and over his bid for "limited authority" to make long-term commitments for such economic development projects as Egypt's Aswan Dam. Background for the debate is provided in the following review of foreign aid since World War II -- its purposes, recipients and costs.

The number and over-lapping nature of aid programs during the early postwar years rules out either a simple chronological or functional review. Therefore, this review was divided arbitrarily into two time periods: the six years from 1945 to 1951, and the period since 1951 when aid was consolidated under the Mutual Security Act. In terms of functions, aid has been extended to meet three broad needs:

- Civilian relief and rehabilitation.
- Economic recovery and development.
- Military preparedness.

Generally speaking, the program emphasis since 1945 has shifted from relief to recovery to preparedness, but all three purposes are found to some degree throughout the post-war period.

FOREIGN AID: 1945-51

Well before the end of World War II, plans were laid to meet the most pressing relief needs of civilians in the devastated areas of Europe and Asia, including enemy territories to be occupied. Substantial relief aid was continued through 1948 under a variety of programs. Meanwhile, Communist threats to Greece and Turkey led, in 1947, to a program for those countries emphasizing military aid. Also in 1947, plans were laid for the long-range European Recovery Program, underway in 1948. Continued threats of Soviet aggression led to negotiation in 1949 of the North Atlantic Treaty and to the Mutual Defense Assistance Act, granting military aid to NATO members. In mid-1950, the Korean War opened, causing military aid to United States allies to rise. This fact, coupled with the recovery of European production, paved the way for the consolidation of foreign aid under the Mutual Security Program in 1951. Following are the major relief, recovery and military programs launched during this six-year period.

Relief and Rehabilitation

• **Lend-Lease Assistance:** This program, under which the U. S. distributed about \$40 billion in net aid to its allies during the war, officially was terminated on V-J Day, Sept. 2, 1945. However, supplies already in the "pipeline" -- that is, on order or in transit -- continued to be delivered for another year or more. Gross value of these postwar lend-lease shipments was \$1.9 billion.

• **Armed Forces Civilian Supply Programs:** As the armed forces moved into liberated areas, and later occupied Germany and Japan, they took over responsibility for providing food, medical care and other emergency civilian services. About \$800 million was spent under these programs before the end of the war, and \$5.3 billion from 1945 through fiscal 1951, mostly in Germany and Japan.

• **United Nations Relief & Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA):** Established in 1943 by 46 free nations, UNRRA was financed by contributions of \$3.7 billion, of which the U. S. provided \$2.7 billion. UNRRA aid, which continued from 1944 to 1947, went chiefly to China and the countries of southern, central and eastern Europe.

• **British Loan:** In July, 1946, Congress approved a loan to Britain of \$3,750,000,000, subject to repayment in 50 equal installments beginning Dec. 31, 1951, at 2 percent interest. The loan was drawn in installments and finally exhausted in March, 1948. Repayments on principal totaled \$183 million as of Sept. 30, 1955.

• **Post-UNRRA Relief:** When UNRRA funds began to run out in 1947, Congress authorized additional relief aid of about \$300 million. The bulk of this went to Austria, Greece, Italy and China.

• **Interim Aid:** Pending final action on the European Recovery Program, the Foreign Aid Act, passed in December, 1947, provided about \$600 million for emergency aid to Austria, France and Italy.

Economic Recovery, Development

Despite the foregoing and other aid measures, Europe remained in acute economic straits. Among the causes were vast war-time destruction, obsolescence and deterioration of productive facilities and the extreme dislocation of trade. An offer of U. S. assistance in a long-range coordinated program of economic reconstruction was made by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in a speech at Harvard University in June, 1947. The West European nations joined to draw up such a plan, which became the European Recovery Program (ERP), authorized by Congress on April 3, 1948.

ERP, as set forth in Title I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, was to be "a plan for European recovery, open to all such nations which cooperate in such a plan, based upon a strong production effort, the expansion of foreign trade, the creation and maintenance of internal financial stability and the development of economic cooperation, including all possible steps to establish and maintain equitable rates of exchange and to bring about the progressive elimination of trade barriers."

Although the original U. S. proposal envisaged participation by all European nations, including the Soviet

Union and the East European satellites, the latter group declined to join. The other European nations, except for Spain, joined in forming the 16-member Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), which, in collaboration with the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) set up to administer the program, worked out the details of ERP. Members of OEEC: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Later, West Germany and Trieste were added. Switzerland alone received no U. S. aid.

ERP introduced at least four new elements into the planning and administration of foreign aid:

- The program was long-range, projected over four years.
- The approach was regional; aid was allocated to member countries on the basis of needs and goals jointly agreed to by the U. S. and all of the recipients working through OEEC.
- Aid recipients had to match U. S. dollar grants with equal deposits of local currencies in so-called counterpart funds, which in turn were used to meet recovery objectives.
- Procurement of supplies was handled for the most part through normal trade channels, with ECA acting as financial agent.

By June 30, 1951, ERP assistance totaling \$10.3 billion had been furnished. Of this, \$1.1 billion was on a credit basis.

Major Aid Agencies

ECA -- Economic Cooperation Administration, the first independent foreign aid agency; established by the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 to administer the European Recovery Program and other programs; abolished by the Mutual Security Act of 1951; functions transferred to Mutual Security Agency Dec. 30, 1951.

TCA -- Technical Cooperation Administration, established within the Department of State by the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950; transferred to Mutual Security Agency by Executive Order 10458 June 1, 1953, then to Foreign Operations Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1953, effective Aug. 1, 1953.

MSA -- Mutual Security Agency, established by Mutual Security Act of 1951; abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 7 and functions transferred to--

FOA -- Foreign Operations Administration, established Aug. 1, 1953; abolished by Executive Order 10610 effective June 30, 1955, and functions transferred to--

ICA -- International Cooperation Administration, established July 1, 1955, as a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of State.

Technical Assistance

Technical cooperation programs, involving the exchange of "know-how," first were developed in Latin America during World War II. Under ERP, extensive use was made of technical assistance, both for the improvement of productivity in Europe and for economic development in the overseas territories of OEEC members.

In his inaugural address of January, 1949, President Truman, as the fourth point of foreign policy, called for "a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." The so-called Point Four program was authorized in 1950 by the Act for International Development. About \$27 million was appropriated to start the program administered by the Technical Cooperation Administration (TCA) within the Department of State. Other technical assistance and development funds were contributed to United Nations programs. This type of aid has been maintained and expanded under the Mutual Security Program.

Military Assistance

With V-J Day, military aid came to a halt except in China, where about \$700 million in post-war lend-lease military assistance was furnished. This aid was used to bolster Chinese Nationalist forces in their civil war with the Chinese Communists. First new postwar military aid program was developed in 1947, when British forces withdrew from Greece and that country appealed for U. S. aid in its struggle with Communist guerrilla forces. Turkey, then under Soviet pressure, likewise appealed for military assistance.

• **Greek-Turkish Aid:** On March 12, 1947, President Truman laid down, as U. S. policy, the support of "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure." The so-called Truman Doctrine became the basis for a program, authorized by Congress May 22, of military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey. Gross grants extended under this program totaled \$653 million, of which \$530 million was in military assistance.

• **Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP):** Increasing Soviet aggressiveness led to the negotiation and signing, Aug. 24, 1949, of the North Atlantic Treaty by the U. S., Canada and 10 European nations. In October, the Mutual Defense Assistance Act was passed, authorizing military aid to the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and also to Greece and Turkey, Iran, Korea, the Philippines and the "general area of China." Appropriations for MDAP purposes (which were coordinated with the economic aid programs under ECA) totaled \$6.5 billion for fiscal 1950 and 1951. Of this amount, \$5.5 billion was allocated to NATO countries.

Mutual Security Program

The outbreak of war in Korea on June 25, 1950, started a reappraisal of U. S. foreign aid programs that culminated, in October, 1951, in passage of the Mutual Security Act of 1951. By then, the chief goals of the European Recovery Program had been achieved, and

emphasis shifted to the use of aid to support rearmament. Economic aid, although continued, was conceived as a backstop for the military buildup.

From 1951 until 1954, all foreign aid was authorized under Mutual Security legislation, although previous laws governing ERP, Point Four, MDAP and other aid programs remained in force. The Mutual Security Act of 1954 was a complete codification of aid legislation. Appropriations were continued under this Act in 1955, for the current 1956 fiscal year.

Since 1951, MSP has been administered successively by three agencies: the Mutual Security Agency until Aug. 1, 1953; the Foreign Operations Administration until June 30, 1955; and the International Cooperation Administration, currently in charge as a semi-autonomous agency within the Department of State. At present, MSP comprehends four categories of aid:

- **Mutual Defense Assistance** -- Included outright military aid (such as the delivery of armaments), direct forces support (such as clothing and fuel to maintain forces in being) and defense support (economic-type aid to offset the cost of maintaining defense forces).
- **Development Assistance** -- Used to maintain "economic and political stability" in countries which do not receive military assistance.
- **Technical Cooperation** -- A continuation of the Point Four Program.
- **Other Programs** -- Included refugee aid, contributions to the UN Children's Fund, an emergency fund of \$100 million and a \$100 million Asian Development Fund.

Appropriations for the Mutual Security Program have declined every year since 1951 from a high of \$7.3 billion to a low of \$2.7 billion in 1955. Expenditures, slow to catch up with appropriations, have varied less. High was \$5.7 billion in fiscal 1953. Expenditures for the current 1956 fiscal year are estimated at \$4.2 billion. The excess of current spending over current appropriations was drawn from unexpended funds previously appropriated.

In 1953, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey testified on MSP, said Administration policy would be "to request each year less than will be spent in the next 12 months." He added that the aid "pipeline" of accumulated but unspent appropriations constituted a "snowballing threat to financial stability." In 1954, President Eisenhower said foreign economic grants should be ended "as swiftly as our national interest will allow" and replaced by "more durable" private undertakings.

Program Requested for 1957

In his Budget Message of Jan. 16, President Eisenhower made the following points:

- **Mutual Security Program** -- Expenditures in fiscal 1957 "are estimated at \$4.3 billion, about \$100 million more than in 1956. Recommended new authority to incur obligations is \$4.9 billion, an increase of \$2.2 billion over the \$2.7 billion enacted for 1956.... (This) exceeds estimated expenditures for 1957 by approximately \$600 million reflecting the amount for additional funding of long lead-time items for delivery in future years."

Major Lending Agencies

Ex-Im -- Export-Import Bank, established as a U.S. Government corporation in 1934; became a major U.S. channel for postwar credit designed to stimulate international trade; lending authority was increased in 1945 from \$700 million to \$3.5 billion, in 1947 to \$4 billion, in 1951 to \$4.5 billion, in 1955 to \$5 billion; gross new postwar credit transferred by Ex-Im Bank reached \$4.5 billion on Sept. 30, 1955; collections on principal during the same period totaled \$2 billion.

IBRD -- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, better known as the World Bank, established in 1945 with a total subscribed capital stock of \$8.3 billion; only 20 percent has been paid in by member countries; the U.S. has paid in \$635 million of its subscription of almost \$3.2 billion.

IMF -- International Monetary Fund, set up at the same time as the World Bank; not a lending agency, IMF sells and buys foreign exchange, chiefly to overcome temporary deficits in any member country's balance of payments; the U.S. subscription was \$2,750,000,000.

(Although U.S. payments to the Bank and the Fund represent efforts to promote foreign economic development, they are not included in Department of Commerce foreign-aid totals.)

- **Military Aid** -- "Total expenditures for military assistance and direct forces support in the fiscal year 1957 are estimated at approximately the current rate of \$2.5 billion annually. To carry forward these programs, I am recommending new obligatory authority of \$3 billion In the fiscal years 1955 and 1956, the backlog of unexpended balances made it possible to maintain an adequate level of expenditures and deliveries while the amount of new authority to incur obligations was reduced. The backlog of unexpended balances for military assistance...is being reduced from a total of \$7.7 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year 1955 to an estimated \$4.5 billion at the end of the current fiscal year.... This level of unexpended balances should not now be further reduced."

- **Economic Aid, Other MSP Programs** -- The President requested 1957 appropriations of \$1.9 billion and projected expenditures of \$1.8 billion, the bulk of which will go for defense support in Asia. He said he considered it "essential that the Mutual Security Act be amended to assure greater continuity in providing economic assistance for development projects and programs which we approve and which require a period of years for planning and completion. Accordingly, I shall ask for limited authority to make longer term commitments for assistance for such projects, to be fulfilled from appropriations made in future years."

Cost of Foreign Aid

The cost of foreign aid was estimated variously in terms of monies appropriated by Congress, expenditures and net transfers of grants and credits. According to ICA, foreign aid appropriations from 1945 through 1955

Counterpart Funds

By terms of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, countries receiving U. S. grants were required to set up "local currency counterpart accounts." Deposits were to be equivalent to the dollar value of U. S. non-military grants, and were to be "held or used within such countries...for a variety of purposes consistent with the objectives of the Act." Except for a small portion reserved for U. S. use, usually 5 percent, these deposits belonged to the foreign countries. However, withdrawals must be approved by the U. S.

From April 3, 1948, through June 30, 1955, the equivalent of \$13,745,700,000 had been deposited in these accounts. About \$700 million had been transferred for U. S. use, while \$11.8 billion had been withdrawn by the countries involved. Largest depositors:

Adjusted Deposits Withdrawals (In Millions)

France	\$3,400	\$3,189
United Kingdom	2,568	2,416
Italy	1,525	1,307
Germany	1,215	1,130
Netherlands	905	698
Austria	878	663
Greece	800	495

SOURCE: ICA

totaled \$51.4 billion. To this can be added \$16 billion in authorizations to expend public debt funds, and another \$4 billion in authorizations to transfer agricultural surpluses, military vessels and other surplus property. Grand total: \$71,346,793,323.

The contrast between appropriations and expenditures is shown in the following figures on the Mutual Security Program, also supplied by ICA. Amounts are in billions.

Fiscal Year	Appropriations			Expenditures		
	Mil.*	Non-Mil.**	Total	Mil.*	Non-Mil.**	Total
1952	\$5.3	\$2.0	\$7.3	\$2.4	\$2.2	\$4.6
1953	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	1.7	5.7
1954	2.8	1.9	4.7	3.5	1.4	4.9
1955	1.3	1.5	2.8	2.5	1.7	4.2
1956	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.5	1.7	4.2
Total	\$14.4	\$9.1	\$23.5	\$14.9	\$8.7	\$23.6
1957						
Est.	\$3.0	\$1.9	\$4.9	\$2.5	\$1.8	\$4.3

* Military includes direct forces support.

** Non-military includes defense support.

As shown, total MSP appropriations of \$23.5 billion over five years approximated total expenditures of \$23.6 billion, although the components varied year by year.

Foreign Aid 'Pipeline'

The time-lag between the appropriation of funds, their obligation to various programs, their actual expenditure and in the case of supplies, their final delivery overseas, accounts for the "pipeline" concept of aid in transit. However, estimates of what is in the "pipeline" at any given moment vary widely. Some estimates include only unexpended balances, others include only grants. Most complete estimate appears to be that of the Department of Commerce (see Survey of Current Business, Oct. 1955):

"Including the pipeline of assistance on order and the carryover from prior authorizations, \$14 billion was potentially available at the beginning of fiscal year 1956 for transfer to foreign countries without further Congressional action. This compares with a total carry-over plus new legislative authority at the beginning of fiscal year 1953 -- when annual utilizations were at a peak postwar rate of \$7 billion -- of almost \$20 billion. The total amount available for foreign aid has decreased by approximately \$2 billion each successive year as new appropriations were smaller."

Of the \$14 billion available July 1, 1955, according to this estimate, \$2.8 billion represented available credits, chiefly unused lending authority of the Export-Import Bank. The balance consisted of \$7.3 billion for military supplies and services (not including direct forces support) and \$3.9 billion for all other programs. If estimated fiscal 1956 expenditures of \$4.2 billion were subtracted from the \$14 billion, a total of \$9.8 billion might remain available for foreign aid after July 1, 1956, without new appropriations.

Analysis of the President's Budget for fiscal 1957 shows that, of the \$4.3 billion he expected to spend in fiscal 1957, \$3.3 billion would come from funds already appropriated, while only \$1 billion would come from the \$4.9 billion that he was asking in new appropriations. Much of the \$3.3 billion to be spent from prior appropriations already was obligated for the purchase of long lead-time items, such as planes. Following is a breakdown of projected appropriations and expenditures for fiscal 1957. Amounts are in millions of dollars.

Col. 1 -- New obligational authority; Col. 2 -- Expenditures under proposed legislation; Col. 3 -- Expenditures under existing programs; Col. 4 -- Total 1957 expenditures.

	1	2	3	4
Military aid	\$2,555	\$300	\$1,950	\$2,250
Direct forces	455	100	150	250
Other programs	1,860	590	1,200	1,790
Totals	\$4,860	\$990	\$3,300	\$4,290

Net Transfers: Grants, Credits

Neither appropriation nor expenditure figures show returns, whether in the form of repayments on loans or reverse grants of goods and services. Therefore, the cumulative data on foreign grants and credits, prepared by the Department of Commerce, offered the best index of net aid transferred since 1945. In this compilation:

"Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected...Credits are loan disbursements or transfers under other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, over a period of years, usually with interest.... All known returns to the United States Government stemming from grants and credits are taken into account in net grants and credits."

Although credit transactions of the Export-Import Bank and other agencies are included, the data excluded U.S. capital investments of \$635 million in the International Bank and of \$2,750 million in the International Monetary Fund, which were managed independently.

Gross and net grants and credits are shown in the following table, both as totals and for the periods before the Korean action (July 1, 1945, to June 25, 1950) and after (June 25, 1950, to Sept. 30, 1955). Amounts are shown in millions.

	Before Korea	After Korea	Total
Gross New Grants	\$19,105	\$26,002	\$45,105
Less: Prior grants converted to credits	1,256	1,000	2,256
Less: Reverse grants and returns	874	637	1,511
Net Grants	\$16,974	\$24,366	\$41,340
New Credits	\$9,334	\$2,855	\$12,189
Plus: Prior grants converted to credits	1,256	1,000	2,256
Less: Principal collections	1,304	2,194	3,498
Net Credits	\$9,286	\$1,661	\$10,947
Net Grants, Credits	\$26,260	\$26,027	\$52,287

Trends in Postwar Aid

Analysis of the preceding table of gross and net transfers, and of the table of net grants and credits by area and type (see page 148) points to these trends:

• **Military Aid** -- Net military grants from July 1, 1945, to Sept. 30, 1955, totaled \$15.3 billion. Of this, \$1.4 billion was transferred before Korea, chiefly to China, Greece and Turkey. Of the \$13.9 billion transferred after Korea, \$9.3 billion or two-thirds went to Western Europe; \$2.8 billion or 20 percent to Asia.

• **Non-Military Grants** -- This category, which included direct forces support, totaled \$26.1 billion, of which \$15.6 billion or 60 percent was transferred before Korea. Western Europe received approximately 60 percent of both pre- and post-Korea non-military grants. Asia's share rose from 23 percent before Korea to 26 percent after Korea.

• **Net Credits** -- Of a total of \$10.9 billion, \$9.3 billion or 85 percent was transferred before Korea. Of the latter amount, \$8.1 billion or 87 percent went to Western Europe.

• **Total Net Transfers** -- Of \$52.3 billion total, some 50 percent has been in non-military grants, 20 percent in non-military credit, and 30 percent in military grants. By area, Western Europe has received 64 percent of all net aid; Asia 20 percent; the Near East 8 percent.

Legislative Restrictions

In acceding to Administration requests for foreign aid funds, Congress has asserted its own authority in two ways: by appropriating less money than was requested, and by adding a variety of stipulations and restrictions concerning the use of funds. Of the latter, several have been opposed by the executive branch as being too restrictive and a few have been repealed.

Broadly speaking, the stipulations currently in the law have one of three purposes: to control the administration of foreign aid, to achieve certain foreign policy goals or to achieve certain domestic policy goals. Following are some of the major provisions in existing legislation which bear on these three objectives. (Unless otherwise noted, citations refer to the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, Public Law 665, 83rd Congress, and Public Law 138, 84th Congress.)

Leading Aid Recipients

Net Non-Military Grants and Credits*
July 1, 1945-Sept. 30, 1955
(In Millions)

	Net Grants	Net Credits	Grants and Credits
Total Non-Military Aid (net grants and credits)	\$26,064	\$10,947	\$37,011
1. United Kingdom (British Commonwealth)	2,659	4,293	6,952
2. France	3,655	1,800	5,455
3. Germany	2,680	1,194	3,873
4. Italy	2,477	271	2,748
5. Japan (and Ryukyu Islands)	2,418	68	2,486
6. Greece	1,208	81	1,289
7. Korea	1,226	21	1,247
8. China	1,093	106	1,198
9. Netherlands	792	261	1,052
10. Austria	1,004	7	1,011
11. Philippines	744	78	822
12. Yugoslavia	681	52	733
13. Belgium-Luxembourg	579	149	728
14. Brazil	22	428	450
15. Poland	365	61	426
16. USSR	204	222	426
17. Israel	233	137	370
18. India	116	228	344
19. Indochina (Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam)	332	--	332
20. Turkey	226	94	320

* Data on military aid to individual countries is classified information for security reasons.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Postwar Foreign Aid: Net Grants and Credits*

(In Millions)

	Before Korea (July 1, 1945-June 25, 1950)			After Korea (June 25, 1950-Sept. 30, 1955)			Total Post War		
	Military	Other	Total	Military	Other	Total	Military	Other	Total
Western Europe (excluding Greece & Turkey) & dependent areas									
NET GRANTS	\$ 45	\$ 9,783	\$ 9,828	\$ 9,328	\$ 6,048	\$ 15,375	\$ 9,372	\$ 15,831	\$ 25,204
NET CREDITS		8,109			501			8,610	8,610
Subtotal									\$33,814
Eastern Europe									
NET GRANTS		788			10			798	798
NET CREDITS		319			-18			301	301
Subtotal									1,099
Near East (including Greece & Turkey) and Africa									
NET GRANTS	520	606	1,126	1,447	1,361	2,808	1,967	1,967	3,934
NET CREDITS		240			292			532	532
Subtotal									4,466
South Asia, Other Asia and Pacific									
NET GRANTS	797	3,615	4,412	2,752	2,653	5,404	3,548	6,268	9,815
NET CREDITS		361			333			694	694
Subtotal									\$10,509
America Republics									
NET GRANTS		124		232	150		232	275	506
NET CREDITS		219			529			747	747
Subtotal									1,274
Canada									
NET GRANTS									
NET CREDITS		1			4			5	5
International Organizations and unspecified areas									
NET GRANTS	4	692	696	153	234	386	156	926	1,082
NET CREDITS		38			20			58	58
Subtotal									1,140
All net grants	\$ 1,365	\$ 15,609	\$ 16,974	\$ 13,911	\$ 10,455	\$ 24,366	\$ 15,276	\$ 26,064	\$ 41,340
All net credits		9,286			1,661			10,947	10,947
Total Assistance	\$ 1,365	\$ 24,895	\$ 26,260	\$ 13,911	\$ 12,116	\$ 26,027	\$ 15,276	\$ 37,011	\$ 52,287

* Military equipment loans are included as part of military grants. Direct forces grants are included under "other" non-military grants. Totals do not always agree because of rounding.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

Transferability of Funds: "Not to exceed 10 per centum of the funds made available pursuant to any provision of this Act may be transferred to and consolidated with the funds made available pursuant to any other provisions of this Act..." (Sect. 501)

Loan Assistance: "...Not less than \$200 million shall be available only for the furnishing of assistance on terms of repayment." (Sect. 505 (b))

President's Fund for Asian Economic Development: Of \$100 million appropriated "not less than 50 per

centum...shall be available only for furnishing assistance on terms of repayment..." (Sect. 418 (c))

Rate of Obligation: "Not more than 20 per centum of any funds made available...shall be obligated and/or reserved during the last two months of the fiscal year." (Mutual Security Appropriation Act, 1956, Sect. 106)

Propaganda: No money is to be used for "the dissemination within the United States of general propaganda in support of the mutual security program..." (Sect. 508)

FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

Communist China: It is "the continuing sense of the Congress that the Communist regime in China has not demonstrated its willingness to fulfill the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and should not be recognized to represent China in the United Nations." (Mutual Security Act of 1955, Sect. 12)

European Unification: Foreign aid "should be so administered as to support concrete measures to promote greater political federation, military integration and economic unification in Europe." (Sect. 105 (b)(1), as amended)

Conditions for Military Assistance: Any recipient nation must agree, among other things, to--

"Make, consistent with its political and economic stability, the full contribution permitted by its manpower, resources, facilities and general economic condition to the development and maintenance of its own defensive strength and the defensive strength of the free world." (Sect. 142 (a)(4))

"Impose appropriate restrictions against transfer of title to or possession of any equipment and materials, information or services furnished..." (Sect. 142 (a)(7))

"Permit continuous observation and review by U. S. representatives" of military assistance programs. (Sect. 142 (a)(10))

Strategic Trade: "No military, economic or financial assistance shall be supplied to any nation unless it applies an embargo on such shipments (of arms and other strategic items) to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination." (Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, Sect. 101)

DOMESTIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

Farm Surpluses: "Not less than \$300 million shall be used to finance the export and sale for foreign currencies of surplus agricultural commodities or products thereof produced in the United States..." (Sect. 402, as amended by Sect. 8 (b), Mutual Security Act of 1955)

Use of American Vessels: Steps must be taken to see that "at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities, materials and equipment procured out of funds made available (under the Act) and transported to or from the United States on ocean vessels...is so transported on United States flag commercial vessels." (Sect. 509)

Offshore Procurement: Defense support and development assistance funds "may be used for the procurement

Major Foreign Aid Legislation

80th Congress

Greek-Turkish Aid Act, Public Law 75; May 22, 1947.

Assistance to War-Devastated Countries, P L 84; May 31, 1947.

Interim Aid to Austria, China, France and Italy, P L 389; Dec. 17, 1947.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (including the Economic Cooperation Act for European Recovery, aid to International Children's Emergency Fund, extension of Greek-Turkish aid, and China aid), P L 472; April 3, 1948.

81st Congress

Extension of Economic Cooperation Act, P L 47; April 19, 1949.

Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, P L 329; Oct. 6, 1949.

Extension of Mutual Defense Assistance, P L 621; July 26, 1950.

Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (including ECA extension, China aid, Palestine refugee aid, and Act for International Development), P L 535; June 5, 1950.

Far East Economic Assistance Act of 1950, P L 447; Feb. 14, 1950.

Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950, P L 897; Dec. 29, 1950.

82nd Congress

Mutual Security Act of 1951, P L 165; Oct. 10, 1951.

Mutual Security Act of 1952, P L 400; June 20, 1952.

83rd Congress

Mutual Security Act of 1953, P L 118; July 16, 1953.

Mutual Security Act of 1954, P L 665; Aug. 26, 1954.*

84th Congress

Mutual Security Act of 1955, P L 138; July 8, 1955.

* Codification of all previous legislation in force.

of commodities outside the United States unless the President determines that such procurement will result in adverse effects upon the economy of the United States, with special reference to any areas of labor surplus, or upon the industrial mobilization base, which outweigh the economic advantages to the United States of less costly procurement abroad." (Sect. 510)

Duration of Assistance Programs

In 1948, Congress approved President Truman's request that the European Recovery Program be undertaken on a four-year basis by writing into the authorizing legislation a terminal date of June 30, 1952. However, Congress refused the President's request for funds for 15 months (from April 1, 1948, to June 30, 1949) designed to put the program on a fiscal year basis. Instead, funds were voted for 12 months. But in 1949, funds were authorized for 15 months, through the 1950 fiscal year.

In writing the Mutual Security Act of 1951, Congress wrote in a terminal date of June 30, 1954, for the program. No terminal date was included in the Mutual Security Act of 1954, except for Title II (Development Assistance), which was to expire June 30, 1955. That reservation was repealed in 1955. So there is no terminal date at present. However, Congress must appropriate the funds with which to run the program each year.

Congressional Reaction

After a series of conflicting statements concerning the Eisenhower Administration's foreign aid plans, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, at a Dec. 20, 1955, press conference, affirmed reports that the President would ask for \$4.9 billion in new appropriations, and the Administration viewed foreign aid as a continuing necessity. Said Dulles: "We consider that both the economic and the military aid will need to go on for a considerable period of time at about the present level."

Dulles' statement, together with the President's State of the Union and Budget messages, brought varied reactions from Members of Congress. Major comments concerning the size and scope of the Administration's foreign aid program:

- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Dec. 21 -- "The current rate of supply should be cut to begin with. We have already spent \$40 billion on foreign economic aid alone since this policy was initiated, and the all for unlimited extension at the same level is fantastic..."

- Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Jan. 7 -- "I am not in favor of adding anything to the pipeline, reserves or the unexpended balances.... It is good to have continuity in the foreign aid program, but that does not outweigh my objections" to a permanent program.

- Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Jan. 7 -- "I am absolutely opposed to any permanent foreign aid program -- and that is what would be involved in a 10-year, or even a five-year, plan."

- Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Minority Leader, Jan. 14 -- "It would be far better for the Administration to come up and make its presentation each year than to seek a 10-year commitment in advance."

- Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Jan. 16 -- "It is only being honest with the country and the people not to keep coming back at each session saying this thing will end next year. If the program is worthwhile for the defense of the United States, it must be projected into the future as long as this cold war continues, and the fiscal responsibility of the U.S. can stand it."

- Joint statement by 17 Democratic Representatives, Jan. 22 -- Called for "authority in this year's legislation for the President to make certain advance commitments of economic development funds for a period not exceeding five years. Within a reasonable limit, this will increase, not reduce, the flexibility of our aid program by permitting the executive to meet emergency situations as they arise."

Party Records

Since 1945, foreign aid legislation almost always has encountered spirited Congressional opposition from Democrats as well as Republicans. Before 1953, the Republican majority generally supported moves to cut foreign aid funds, while the Democratic majority opposed such moves. With the advent of the Eisenhower Administration, the GOP majority generally has voted with the Democratic majority in support of foreign aid. However, funds have been cut in committee, sustained on the floor.

Following are some of the major roll-call votes since 1950, which involved moves to cut foreign aid, and the way the parties divided.

1950

Foreign Assistance Act of 1950. Kem (R Mo.) amendment to reduce authorization by \$1 billion, from \$2.95 to \$1.95 billion. Rejected by the Senate, 17-62 (R 12-24; D 5-38).

Same bill. Taft (R Ohio) and others, amendment to reduce authorization by \$500 million. Rejected, 40-40 (R 30-6; D 10-34).

Same bill. Bridges (R N.H.) amendment to reduce authorization by \$250 million. Agreed to, 47-33 (R 33-3; D 14-30).

1951

Mutual Security Act of 1951, authorizing \$7.5 billion in military and economic aid. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to cut European economic aid by \$500 million. Rejected by the Senate, 31-41 (R 26-7; D 5-34).

Same bill. Dirksen amendment to cut European economic aid by \$250 million. Agreed to, 36-34 (R 26-5; D 10-29).

Same bill. Reece (R Tenn.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to cut \$350 million from economic aid. Agreed to by House, 186-177 (R 149-14; D 37-162).

1952

Mutual Security Act of 1952. Vorys (R Ohio) amendment to reduce economic aid to Europe by \$615 million. Agreed to by House, 221-137 (R 160-10; D 61-127).

Same bill. Vorys amendment to cut funds for Asia by \$111 million. Agreed to, 192-165 (R 132-36; D 60-129).

1953

Mutual Security Act of 1953. Long (D La.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to reduce total authorizations of \$5.3 billion by \$1 billion. Rejected by the Senate, 34-48 (R 21-21; D 13-26).

1954

Mutual Security Authorization for 1955. Long (D La.) amendment to reduce total figure of \$3.2 billion by \$1 billion. Rejected by the Senate, 38-48 (R 20-24; D 18-23).

Same bill. Long amendment to cut total by \$500 million. Agreed to, 45-41 (R 19-25; D 26-15).

1955

Mutual Security Appropriations for 1956. Senate Committee amendment to restore \$420 million for military assistance cut out by House. Adopted, 50-38 (R 19-15; D 21-23).

EISENHOWER WANTS REVISION OF IMMIGRATION POLICIES

President Eisenhower Feb. 8, in a special immigration message, asked Congress to re-examine the national origins system and to undertake a basic revision of United States immigration policies. He said the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, popularly known as the McCarran-Walter Act, was "developed essentially as a codification" of existing laws. He urged adoption of a new system "which will admit aliens within allowable numbers according to new guidelines and standards."

Pending completion by Congress of a new immigration system, Mr. Eisenhower recommended "immediate enactment" of "interim measures to alleviate as much as possible inequities in the present quota system." He suggested a maximum annual authorization of approximately 220,000 quota immigrants, an increase of about 65,000 over the current annual quota. He said this rise was justified by the nation's past growth and current economic conditions.

Recommendations

The President recommended:

An over-all quota ceiling based on 1950, rather than 1920, census figures; this would raise the ceiling from 154,657 to about 220,000 immigrants annually.

Allocation of these additional quota numbers in proportion to actual immigration to the U.S. since the quota system was established in 1924.

Establishment of a "special pool" of 5,000 quota numbers "to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin."

Reallocation of unused quota numbers within a geographic area in the succeeding year.

Elimination of "mortgages" on quotas resulting from issuance of visas under special programs such as the Displaced Persons Act.

Substitution of administrative machinery for the private relief bill system of handling individual hardship cases; the President said 2,159 private immigration measures were pending at the beginning of the second session, and suggested the Attorney General be given "limited discretionary powers" to handle such cases.

Reciprocal waiving of fingerprinting requirements for aliens on temporary visits to the U.S.

Relaxation of admission requirements for aliens traveling through, but not remaining, in the U.S.

Elimination of inspection requirements for aliens admitted to the mainland from Alaska and Hawaii.

Repeal of provisions requiring aliens to specify race and ethnic classification in applying for visas.

Relief for refugees who obtained visas through falsification of identity in order to avoid forced repatriation behind the Iron Curtain.

Repeal of "inequitable provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children."

Waiver of proof of admission for permanent residence in the case of veterans otherwise eligible for special naturalization benefits.

Repeal of provision requiring one year's presence in the U.S. before marriage to a U.S. citizen; under existing

law, if this requirement is not met, the alien spouse must leave the country to obtain a nonquota visa in order to gain permanent residence status.

Limitation of judicial appeal against deportation orders, "the only purpose of which is delay;" the President expressed concern over "the growing frequency of such cases involving as they often do the depraved and confirmed criminal."

McCarran-Walter Act

In 1952, Congress passed the Immigration and Nationality -- McCarran-Walter -- Act over President Harry S. Truman's veto. The Act retained the national origins system as the basis for establishing quotas, but simplified the method of calculation by making the quota equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of those in the U.S. in 1920 attributable to a given national origin. The law also continued the exemption from quota limitation for most natives of the Western Hemisphere.

The following priorities were established for allocation of visas within each nation's quota:

- First 50 percent to skilled aliens and their families.
- Another 30 percent to parents of U.S. citizens.
- Another 20 percent to families of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.
- Unused quotas first to other preference groups, then to other qualified immigrants, with brothers, sisters, sons and daughters of U.S. citizens getting 25 percent of such visas.

The 1952 law also tightened screening procedures concerning both immigrants and non-immigrant aliens desiring temporary admission to the U.S. The Attorney General's powers to exclude or deport aliens were expanded.

In vetoing the bill President Truman charged it "would perpetuate injustices of long standing against many other nations of the world, hamper the efforts we are making to rally the men of East and West alike to the cause of freedom and intensify the repressive and inhumane aspects of our immigration procedures."

Before leaving office in 1953, Truman presented Congress a report from his Commission on Immigration and Naturalization urging extensive changes in the 1952 act. President Eisenhower, in his 1953 State of the Union message also urged changes, said the law "contains injustices" and "does in fact discriminate."

Congress did not act on his recommendation in 1953, and in 1954 the President dropped it. However, in his 1955 State of the Union message, he recalled his earlier request. He said certain provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act "are inequitable in some instances and discriminatory in others" and "should be corrected." Congress took no action on bills to revise the Act in 1955. (For details of McCarran-Walter Act and its passage, 1952 Almanac, p. 154)

The Complete Text . . .

EISENHOWER ASKS CHANGES IN IMMIGRATION LAW

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Throughout our history immigration to this land has contributed greatly to the strength and character of our Republic. Over the years we have provided for such immigration because it has been to our own national interest that we do so. It is no less to our national interest that we do so under laws equitably.

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization have made a thorough study of the operation of our present immigration laws, and have advised me concerning the changes and additions which they consider necessary in the national interest. I have carefully reviewed their findings and concur in their conclusions. The recommendations now made are based on those findings and conclusions.

This Message takes up four separate and distinct subject matters respecting our immigration policies: (1) the quota system and the use of national origins, (2) the private-relief-bill system of handling hardship cases, (3) unnecessary restrictions and administrative provisions of our immigration laws and (4) judicial review in deportation. Each such subject matter is treated separately because the problems in each are wholly distinct from the others. Accordingly, the recommendations as to each subject matter will, I hope, be considered separately and each on its own merit.

I. The Quota System

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 was developed essentially as a codification of many separate, and sometimes overlapping and inconsistent, immigration and nationality laws. It was thought inappropriate, in connection with that legislation, to revise our basic immigration policies. Moreover, at that time 1950 census information was incomplete.

The time has now come to consider those policies. Experience in the post-war world demonstrates that the present national-origins method of admitting aliens needs to be re-examined, and a new system adopted which will admit aliens within allowable numbers according to new guidelines and standards.

The Congress has traditionally formulated our basic immigration policies, and will doubtless wish to make its decision as to what new system should be established only after its own study and investigation of all possible choices. There are many factors that must be taken into consideration. Among these are: the needs of this country for persons having specialized skills or cultural accomplishments; close family relationships; the populations and immigration policies of countries sending immigrants to this country; their past immigration and trade relationships with this country; and their assistance to the joint defense of the friendly free nations of the world.

Pending the completion by the Congress of such study and investigation, it is essential that we take interim measures to alleviate as much as possible inequities in the present quota system. Accordingly, I recommend the immediate enactment of the following proposals.

1950 CENSUS

• First, the present quota system sets a maximum annual authorization of 154,657 quota immigrants. This figure is derived from a formula based upon the 1920 population. I recommend that total population as shown by the 1950 census be used as the base for determining the over-all ceiling. I believe that economic growth over the past 30 years and present economic conditions justify an increase of approximately 65,000 in quota numbers. I recommend that Congress provide for such an increase by fixing the over-all ceiling in terms of a percentage of total population as shown by the 1950 census. The new ceiling recommended would be approximately 220,000 quota numbers annually.

In order to eliminate some of the inequity resulting from the fact that several countries have large quotas which they do not use while others have small quotas which are usually oversubscribed, I recommend that the additional quota numbers -- i.e., those over and above the 154,657 numbers now provided for -- be

distributed among countries in proportion to their actual immigration to this country since the establishment of the quota system in 1924.

This method of allocation will help to alleviate the problem of oversubscribed quotas. At the same time no country will have a lesser number of quota numbers allocated to it than at present.

SPECIAL SKILLS

• Second, I recommend that the Congress set aside from the increased annual quota 5,000 numbers to be available for admission of aliens without regard to nationality or national origin. Use of these numbers would enable us to meet some of the needs of this country which develop from time to time for persons with special skills and cultural or technical qualifications.

The existing immigration law recognizes somewhat similar criteria for quota immigrants by giving a preference to those whose services are determined by the Attorney General to be needed urgently in the United States because of the high education, technical training, specialized experience or exceptional ability... and to be substantially beneficial prospectively to the national economy, cultural interests or welfare of the United States. Our needs and requirements should be determined on the basis of consultation among the various departments and agencies of the government, and also with the advice and testimony of private organizations.

This special pool has further value as an experimental plan departing entirely from our present system of distributing quotas on a basis of nationality or place of birth. It also would enable us to give greater assistance to persons abroad who have undergone suffering and hardship resisting Communist aggression, who would make beneficial contributions to this country, and who will not have the benefit of the Refugee Relief Act after that Act's termination.

UNUSED QUOTAS

• Third, quota numbers that are unused by countries to which they are allocated should be made available for use elsewhere. Under our present law quota numbers which are unused by any particular country in the year in which they are available become void and may not be used by any other country.

I recommend enactment of legislation that will permit the utilization of unused quota numbers in the succeeding year. This should be done by pooling the unused quota numbers in each of the following areas: Europe, Africa, Asia and the Pacific Ocean area. These pooled quota numbers would then be distributed during a 12-month period on a first come, first served basis among eligible applicants of the area, without regard to country of birth within the area. These quotas should be limited to aliens who qualify for preference status under existing law -- persons having special skills or close relatives in the United States.

There is a further inequity in the quota system by virtue of the so-called mortgage on quotas resulting from the issuance of visas under the Displaced Persons Act and other special acts. The law provides that visas issued under these acts are chargeable against quotas authorized under the Immigration Act. The result is that the quotas of many countries are mortgaged far into the future. For example, 50 percent of the quota for Greece is mortgaged until the year 2017; for Lithuania, until 2090; for Latvia, until 2274. The total number so mortgaged for the year 1955 amounted to about 8,000, and over the total span of years the aggregate could be as much as 328,000. I recommend the elimination of this unfairness. This is consistent with the action of the Congress in enacting the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Congress did not then impose additional mortgages on quotas but provided special non-quota visas for eligible refugees.

II. Private Bills

For some time I have considered that undue and largely useless burdens are placed upon the Congress and the President by the avalanche in recent years of private bills for the relief of aliens. The number of these bills is strikingly high in comparison

with the number of public enactments. In the first session of the 84th Congress private immigration enactments alone accounted for 413 of 880 enactments, public and private; 3,059 such bills were introduced. During the 83rd Congress, private immigration enactments accounted for 753 of 1,788 enactments, both public and private; 4,797 such bills were introduced. At the beginning of the present session, there were 2,159 private immigration measures pending.

The Congress, in the performance of its constitutional duties, must consider the worthiness of each private immigration bill introduced. The President, in the performance of his constitutional duties, must consider the worthiness of each bill enacted. The nation's interest would surely be better served if the bulk of these private immigration claims were handled through suitable administrative machinery and if the Congress and the executive could thus give their full attention to more urgent national problems.

Under the private-bill system of handling individual immigration cases, many persons fail to obtain the very relief which others have received, because Congress has not had the time to take up and act on the bills introduced for their benefit. Indeed there are many whose plight has not even come to the attention of the Congress.

For these reasons it is my belief that action is called for to provide the necessary administrative authority to take care of such cases. I hope that such action will be taken without delay so that it may be of help this year. The enactment of such authority, in my opinion, would substantially eliminate the need for private legislative redress in this area. I suggest that there should be vested in the Attorney General limited discretionary powers to grant relief with respect to admission and deportation of aliens. Such discretion should be limited to aliens with close relatives in this country, to veterans and to functionaries of religious organizations, regardless of the technical statutory ground on which the alien is inadmissible or subject to deportation. These classes of cases embrace the great bulk of the hardship cases which appeal to our sense of fairness. However, no relief ought to be accorded aliens whose presence here would be dangerous to the safety and security of the United States. An appropriate charge against the applicable quota would be made in each case where relief is granted.

It should further be provided by the Congress that there shall be a ceiling on the number of cases in which such discretionary authority may be exercised.

III. Restrictions, Hardships

Experience under the existing immigration law has established that there are a number of changes, aside from the quota provisions, which should be made in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Some provisions create unnecessary restrictions upon travel to the United States, while others inflict great hardships upon the aliens affected. Consequently, I make the following recommendations:

Under the present law, every alien applying for a visa must be fingerprinted; and every alien admitted without a visa and remaining in the United States for 30 days or longer, even if here temporarily, must be fingerprinted. Although in our minds no stigma is attached to fingerprinting, it is not a requirement of travel in other countries. We should be the first to remove travel obstacles which hamper the free exchange of ideas, cultures and commerce. Further, experience over the last three years has shown that this requirement does not significantly contribute to our national safety and security. The law should be amended to permit the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to waive the requirement of fingerprinting, on a reciprocal basis, for aliens coming here for temporary periods.

TRANSIENTS

We must recognize the tremendous increase in air and surface travel in recent years. Aliens traveling from one country to another often find it necessary to pass through the United States without any intention to remain in or even visit this country. A South American flying to or returning from Europe, for example, will often pass through the United States. He should not be required to meet all of the standards for admission, coupled with inspection and examination, that normally apply. These requirements

result in unnecessary hardships to the traveler, expense to the carrier and loss of good will, without proportionate benefit to the United States. The law should be amended accordingly.

The present statute contains a restrictive requirement which makes it necessary for immigration authorities to inspect and apply all grounds of exclusion to aliens seeking admission to the mainland of the United States from Alaska and Hawaii. This requirement results in expense to the government and causes delays and inconvenience in travel. It must be remembered that, by definition in the law, these territories are part of the United States, and aliens who have entered or are present in them are subject to all the provisions of the Act. If the alien was deportable before he came to the mainland, he remains deportable. I recommend the elimination from the law of this unnecessary restriction upon travel.

The immigration laws presently require aliens to specify race and ethnic classification in visa applications. These provisions are unnecessary and should be repealed.

IRON CURTAIN ESCAPEES

A large group of refugees in this country obtained visas by the use of false identities in order to escape forcible repatriation behind the Iron Curtain; the number may run into the thousands. Under existing law such falsification is a mandatory ground for deportation. The law should be amended to give relief to these unfortunate people.

The inequitable provisions relating to Asian spouses and adopted children should be repealed.

The Immigration Act grants special naturalization benefits to veterans of our Armed Forces who have completed at least three years' honorable service and who can submit proof of admission for permanent residence. Many have been unable to submit this proof. I recommend that proof of admission be not required in such cases.

The present statute is unnecessarily restrictive as to aliens who marry United States citizens. It forbids adjustment to permanent residence if the alien has been in the United States less than one year before the marriage. This disrupts the family and is expensive for the alien who must go abroad to obtain a nonquota visa, without proportionate benefit to the United States. I recommend that the requirement of one year's presence in the United States before marriage be repealed.

The above covers the principal changes which I recommend as a minimum toward amelioration of the immigration laws. Others will be suggested by the Attorney General.

IV. Judicial Review

Just as the Nation's interests call for a larger degree of flexibility in the laws for regulating the flow of other peoples to our shores, there is at the same time a significant need to strengthen the laws established for the wholesome purpose of ridding the country of the relatively few aliens who have demonstrated their unfitness to remain in our midst. Some of these persons have been found to be criminals of the lowest character, trafficking in murder, narcotics and subversion. Constitutional due process wisely confers upon any alien, whatever the charge, the right to challenge in the courts the government's finding of deportability. However, no alien who has once had his day in court, with full rights of appeal to the higher courts, should be permitted to block his removal and cause unnecessary expense to the government by further judicial appeals the only purpose of which is delay. I am concerned by the growing frequency of such cases involving as they often do the depraved and confirmed criminal. Accordingly, I have asked the Attorney General to submit to the Congress a legislative proposal that will remedy this abuse of legal process.

I believe that these changes in our immigration and nationality laws, together with the amendments to the Refugee Relief Act which I have heretofore recommended to the Congress, not only will advance our own self-interest, but also will serve as living demonstrations that we recognize our responsibilities of world leadership. I urge their careful consideration by the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 8, 1956

Special Report

CONGRESS SEEKS GREATER CONTROL OVER CIA ACTIVITY

A first step has been taken to establish a measure of Congressional control over government intelligence operations. So far Congress has been called on to legislate in this field more on faith than facts.

The Senate Rules Committee Jan. 25 approved a resolution (S Con Res 2) to create a joint Congressional "watchdog" committee to supervise activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence operations. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) has proposed this for three years, but Jan. 25 was the first time it was approved by the Rules Committee.

Twenty-six similar resolutions have been introduced in the House, referred to the House Rules Committee.

Should the resolution be adopted, only a chosen few members of Congress would learn what goes on in CIA. CIA's activities largely were immune from Congressional scrutiny. Only certain subcommittees of the Appropriations Committees knew the extent of CIA appropriations; subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee received additional information.

Hoover Commission

Both types of study agencies were recommended by the Second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. In May, 1955, the Commission recommended:

- Presidential appointment of a committee of "experienced private citizens" to examine and report periodically on foreign intelligence.
- "Congress consider" creating "a Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Intelligence, similar to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy."

Acting on the first recommendation, the President Jan. 13 named eight private citizens to a Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities. To be headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Board included Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, World War II hero; Benjamin F. Fairless, U.S. Steel Co. executive; Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Britain; Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense; and Edward L. Ryerson, Inland Steel executive. The Review Board was to meet at six-month intervals.

S Con Res 2, sponsored by Mansfield and 34 other Senators from both parties, would provide a 12-member group to be drawn from existing subcommittees of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of both chambers.

CIA Background

CIA was established in 1947 as an adjunct of the National Security Council. It is neither the nation's only intelligence agency nor its largest.

The Hoover Commission's intelligence task force said there were 12 major departments and agencies and 10 minor ones engaged in intelligence work. Some of these agencies, said the task force, "approach or exceed the operations of the CIA in functions and expenditures." Other intelligence agencies function in connection with the State and Defense Departments and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

CIA, in addition to compiling intelligence data, was charged with advising the National Security Council on coordination of all government intelligence activities. Its director may inspect other intelligence agencies, except that the FBI was required only to supply "information essential to the national security."

To maintain secrecy, CIA was made free of the usual Congressional controls such as:

- Civil service regulations; CIA may hire and dismiss as it pleases without publishing data.
- Public accounting requirements; appropriations were concealed in funds for other agencies.

Pros and Cons

CIA Director Allen Dulles has opposed the establishment of a joint Congressional committee on the ground it would lead to possible "leaks" of information.

President Eisenhower's appointment of the private citizens group reportedly was acceptable to Dulles. The group formally was set up Feb. 6 in Executive Order 10656.

CIA also has argued there was no need for an additional committee since existing committees already served the purpose.

Proponents of the joint intelligence committee liken it to the existing one on atomic energy. Both involve areas of great secrecy. The Atomic Energy Committee was conceded to have worked well, and to have eased relations between the Atomic Energy Commission and Congress.

Of Dulles' professed fears of "leaks," Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), sponsor of a resolution (H J Res 162) similar to the one approved by the Senate Committee, said they were "unfounded." He called it "a challenge to Congress" to have anyone say that Members of Congress cannot be trusted with secret information, and members of a commission appointed by the President can be trusted.

A spokesman for Mansfield Feb. 6 said the Senator approved appointment of the President's Board, but thought it served to centralize intelligence functions too much in the executive branch of the government.

In This Section.....

- Lobbyist Registrations
- "Litigation and Legislation" for Segregation
- UAW Political Contributions Ruled Legal
- Co-Ops Hit Milk Lobbyist
- Chambers of Commerce Against Aid Proposals

Lobbyist Registrations

Twenty-five registrants filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Jan. 23 - Feb. 2. Representatives filing indicated an interest in highways, beer, tariffs, construction, taxation and a parity plan for wheat.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional and veterans and military.

Business Groups

- **EMPLOYER** -- American Trucking Assns., 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- JOHN A. O'DONNELL, 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.
Legislative Interest -- "Highway and other legislation of interest to the transportation industry."
Compensation -- "\$12,000 annual retainer."
Expenses -- \$100 monthly.
Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 74)
- **EMPLOYER** -- Arkansas Bus & Truck Assn. Inc., P.O. Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.
Registrant -- MARION G. WARD, P.O. Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark. Filed 1/27/56.
Legislative Interest -- "All highway and transportation legislation."
Compensation -- \$2,500 annually.
Expenses -- \$500 annually.
- **EMPLOYER** -- Brewers' Assn. of America, 188 W. Randolph St., Chicago 1, Ill.
Registrant -- JOHN E. O'NEILL, 604 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.
Legislative Interest -- "To promote the best interests of local and regional brewers and halt the trend toward monopoly in the beer business. Specifically interested in the passage of HR 7147," a bill to amend Sec. 5051(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage concentration in the brewing industry.
Previous Registration -- Small Brewers Assn. (1949 Almanac, p. 846)

- **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- COMMITTEE FOR HOMETOWN TELEVISION INC., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Increasing the allocation of ... (TV)... station licenses to be granted by the Federal Communications Commission."

Expenses -- \$3,000.

- 1. **Registrant** -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- \$1,500.

Previous Registrations -- Western Union Telegraph Company, Consumer Mail Order Assn. of America, American Molasses Co., ARO Inc., Federal Republic of West Germany, Nicolas Reisini, National Assn. of Professional Baseball. (1954 Almanac, p. 687) Committee for Hometown Television Inc. (Weekly Report, p. 156.)

- 2. **Registrant** -- PHILIP MERRYMAN, Booth Hill Rd., Trumbull, Conn. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Expenses -- \$1,000.

- **EMPLOYER** -- Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- NORMAN A. FLANINGAM, 425 13th St., N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest to the natural gas industry."

Compensation -- \$7,275 annually.

- **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSN., 309 Sheraton Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects the construction industry, labor unions, trade associations, labor-management relationships etc."

Expenses -- \$12,500.

- **EMPLOYER** -- Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- BERGSON & BORKLAND, law firm, 918 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/31/56.

Legislative Interest -- Support HR 8229, a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that nickel ore concentrates imported into the U.S. shall be exempt from duty, and "other legislation in which the company may be interested."

Compensation -- \$30 an hour.

Expenses -- "\$25-50."

- **EMPLOYER** -- General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N.Y.

Registrant -- F. GERALD TOYE, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Various matters of business concern to General Electric Co."

Compensation -- \$2,500 annually.

Expenses -- \$500 annually.

Pressures - 2

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF PLUMBING CONTRACTORS**, 1016 20th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/31/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Federal Construction Contract Bill (S 1644), tax legislation and other general legislation likely to be of interest to member companies of...association."

• **EMPLOYER -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation**, 221 N. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

1. Registrant -- W. A. McCLINTOCK, 7447 N. Skokie Blvd., Skokie, Ill. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation as to the taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

2. Registrant -- H. F. WALTON, 7447 N. Skokie Blvd., Skokie, Ill. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation as to the taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

• **EMPLOYER -- Simon & Schuster**, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/30/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation favoring repeal of the manufacturers excise tax on certain types of phonograph records."

Compensation -- \$5,000 annually.

Expenses -- \$2,000.

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 155)

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- VIRGINIA ASSOCIATED BUSINESSMEN**, 512 Travelers Bldg., Richmond 19, Va. Filed 2/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favor HR 43 and HR 7882, bills to equalize taxation and to provide for the taxation of cooperatives' income.

Expenses -- \$8,000.

Previous Registration -- 6/2/49 (1949 Almanac, p. 843)

1. Registrant -- WALTER M. EVANS, 512 Travelers Bldg., Richmond 19, Va. Filed 2/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Compensation -- \$450 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Virginia Associated Businessmen (1949 Almanac, p. 843)

Farm Groups

• **EMPLOYER -- American Corn Millers' Federation**, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- DONALD M. COUNIHAN, 1001 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Agriculture and other legislative matters as they might affect corn millers and corn."

Previous Registrations -- Harnischfeger Corp, Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn. (1950 Almanac, p. 777)

• **EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Wheat Growers**, Dodge City, Kan.

Registrant -- R. L. PATTERSON, Oxford, Kan. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- For HR 2598 and S 1750, bills to provide a domestic parity plan for wheat.

Expenses -- \$750.

Foreign Groups

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNCIL FOR IMPROVED U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS**, 815 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "To encourage and promote trade between the U.S. and Japan." Oppose S 2702, a bill to impose quotas upon imported cotton textiles and products.

Expenses -- \$3,000 monthly.

Individuals

• **EMPLOYER -- Koppaka V. Rao**, Pfizer Therapeutic Institute, Maywood, N.J.

Registrant -- STERK, RICKARDS & ROOTS, law firm, 1025 Conn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Private legislation to admit wife and daughter of client to U.S."

Compensation -- \$750.

Expenses -- \$500.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RALPH M. STUCK**, 1027 E. Amherst Ave., Englewood, Colo. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Problems of water pollution, water and health."

Labor Groups

• **EMPLOYER -- Columbia Typographical Union**, No. 101 (AFL-CIO), 1701 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT TAUB, 1701 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/1/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which affects the interests of...this union."

• **EMPLOYER -- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union** (AFL-CIO), 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Registrant -- KENNETH A. MEIKLEJOHN, 1822 Jefferson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Social and labor legislation."

Compensation -- \$5,000 annually.

Previous Registration -- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1955 Almanac, p. 705)

Veterans' and Military Groups

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II**, 1710 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Veterans legislation, armed services legislation, international affairs, Americanism and general welfare."

Expenses -- \$5,870.

1. Registrant -- JOHN R. HOLDEN, 1710 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- \$3,750 annually.

Expenses -- \$300.

Previous Registration -- American Veterans of World War II (1954 Almanac, p. 705)

SEGREGATION

"Litigation and legislation" was the pattern followed by 17 southern and border states in connection with race segregation in public schools, according to a survey by Southern Education Reporting Service.

Southern School News, official monthly for the Service, Feb. 2 said action in "most cases" was designed to "strengthen pro-segregation devices." (Weekly Report, p. 121)

WASHINGTON DEVELOPMENTS

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) Feb. 6 introduced a proposal (S J Res 137) to authorize states to "operate public schools on either a desegregated or separate-but-equal basis." Robertson said the proposal was in accord with Section 5 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), speaking in Charlotte, N.C., Feb. 3 said "there is no other alternative" to segregation, urged the South to offer "stern resistance" to integration. Eastland said that organizations supporting the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in its war on segregation "run from the blood red of the Communist Party to the almost equally red of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A." Among the allies of NAACP, Eastland named the Southern Regional Council, the Carnegie Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

In New York Feb. 2 Chairman Roy Wilkins announced the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights would hold an assembly in Washington March 4-6. Wilkins said the Conference was "anticipating a showdown fight for enactment of civil rights legislation in this session of the 84th Congress," called for delegates "from as many different Congressional districts as possible." Wilkins, also secretary of NAACP, said the Conference was composed of 50 national church, labor, fraternal, civic and minority group organizations.

STATE ACTIVITIES

ALABAMA -- Segregation forces won a victory at the University of Alabama Feb. 6 when Miss Authurine Lucy, a Negro student, was excluded from classes "until further notice." The school board of trustees made the decision after "acts and threats of violence...(and) for the safety" of Miss Lucy. Miss Lucy was admitted to classes Feb. 3 under a federal court order directing the state-controlled school not to bar applicants for enrollment because of race or color.

ARKANSAS -- Gov. Orval E. Faubus Jan. 28 said that a state-wide survey showed "approximately 85 percent of all people" in Arkansas were opposed to integration of the races in the schools at this time.

GEORGIA -- Gov. Leroy Collins said he stood "firmly and squarely" behind Florida's "long established traditions" against co-mingling of whites and negroes and would "continue in my determination to provide effective leadership to maintain segregation in Florida."

FLORIDA -- Gov. Marvin Griffin Feb. 6 signed into law five private school bills designed to preserve public school segregation.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Thirty-eight state senators Jan. 31 sponsored a resolution protesting school integration as an "encroachment" on rights "reserved" to the states under the Constitution.

VIRGINIA -- The legislature Feb. 1 passed identical measures of interposition challenging the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregated public schools. The resolution termed the Court decision "a deliberate, palpable and dangerous attempt by the Court itself to usurp the amendatory power that lies solely with not fewer than three-fourths of the states."

LABOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Federal Judge Frank A. Picard Feb. 3 dismissed an indictment charging the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) with violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act by contributing to political campaigns. Judge Picard said "the expenditures charged in this indictment are not prohibited by the Act."

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R, Mich.) Feb. 4 said Congress "will have to rewrite the Corrupt Practices Act" if Judge Picard's ruling dismissing charges against the UAW was upheld. "If unions can use their dues to make political contributions, there is no reason why corporations can't use their stockholders' money for the same purpose," Potter said.

* * * * *

Michael J. Quill, president of the 130,000-member Transport Workers Union Feb. 5 said the unions' members had voted overwhelmingly to stay in the unified AFL-CIO. Quill objected to the merger in 1955, contended the new constitution was not strong enough to stop "raiding, racketeering and racism." Quill also said TWU would affiliate with the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.

CO-OPS SCORE LOBBYIST

The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Feb. 3 said "some bald-faced double-dealing" in the milk industry arose with the registration of Vernon F. Hovey under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. (Weekly Report, p. 75)

The group said Hovey listed as his legislative interest "to end the alleged tax advantages of co-ops." Although he listed no employer, the League said Hovey was board chairman of General Ice Cream Corp., a subsidiary of the Kraft Co., and chairman of a joint committee on taxation formed by the Milk Industry Foundation and the International Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers. Co-ops were not represented on the joint committee although the Milk Foundation has some co-ops as members.

The league said "to keep these co-ops as Foundation members while trying to levy a penalty tax on their operations Hovey has two mailing lists," one promising co-op members no attack will be made against cooperatives, the other telling Foundation members to write their Congressman asking for "tax equality" legislation.

CORRECTION

In its Feb. 3 story on natural gas lobby spending CQ said the Texas Independent Producers and Royalty Owners Assn. was registered under the lobby law. July 8, 1949, Pittman and Roberts, Washington, D.C., registered as agents for TIPRO. There is no provision in the lobby act for the withdrawal or lapsing of registrations. Ralph D. Pittman informs CQ the firm no longer represents TIPRO. TIPRO is not registered as an organization.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) contended for support of California's delegation at a Democratic meeting in Fresno, Calif., Feb. 4. Both were entered in the June 5 Presidential primary there.

President Eisenhower awaited the Feb. 13-14 medical examinations before announcing whether to seek re-election. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Feb. 4 allowed entry of his name in the Minnesota primary March 20. Chronological developments:

STEVENSON

Jan. 31 -- Expressed the "hope" Kefauver would "refrain from further suggestions that my supporters are bosses and unworthy or unfair."

Feb. 1 -- Said the Republicans have turned government over to "big money, big business, big industry and big press."

Feb. 2 -- Lewis M. Stevens, former Philadelphia councilman announced formation of a Stevenson-for-President Committee of Pennsylvania.

Feb. 4 -- Said "careful consideration" should be given to Soviet Premier Bulganin's offer of a 20-year friendship with the U.S. (Weekly Report, p. 125)

Feb. 5 -- Announced he saw no need for and therefore opposed an amendment to restrict to non-segregated schools any financial aid the federal government gives to education. (Weekly Report, p. 102)

Feb. 6 -- Said "one of the more shameful episodes in recent American history is the calculated Republican campaign to associate the Democratic party with disloyalty and Communism."

Feb. 7 -- Said he favored desegregation and added "we have to proceed gradually in these matters. You do not upset the tradition of generations overnight."

KEFAUVER

Feb. 2 -- Said the "notorious Dixon-Yates deal" is "an unwholesome example of what happens when big businessmen in government get behind closed doors with big businessmen representing private interests...."

Feb. 4 -- Urged Democrats not to waste their ammunition fighting each other.

EISENHOWER

Feb. 2 -- Conferred with Thomas E. Dewey, former New York governor, who said he could not "conceive of the possibility of the country and world without" the President's leadership.... Kevin McCann, Presidential speech writer, said he was leaving the White House at the end of 1956 to return as president of Defiance, Ohio college.... Maj. Gen. Howard M. Snyder, the President's physician, said "no man who is just four and a half months past a heart attack is in a position to decide whether to seek a second term." Dr. Snyder hoped the recovery examination could be completed Feb. 13-14.

Congressional Candidates

SENATE

● Seeking nomination:

Joseph S. Clark Jr. (D Pa.), Philadelphia attorney; Feb. 3.

Richard Richards (D Calif.), Los Angeles attorney, state senator; Feb. 5.

Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.), Los Angeles attorney, former Representative (1951-55); Feb. 5.

Joe B. Bates (D Ky.), Greenup, former Representative (1938-52); Feb. 5.

HOUSE

● Seeking re-election (1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current term):

Rep. Perkins Bass (R N.H.), Second District, first term (78, 17; 52); Feb. 2.

● Seeking nomination:

Tom J. Johnson Jr. (D Fla.), First District, Tampa attorney and state representative; Feb. 5.

Political Briefs

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

James C. Healey, Bronx attorney and Democratic leader, Feb. 7 won a special Congressional election in New York's 22nd District. He polled 9,446 votes, or 72 percent of the total vote cast. He filled out the unexpired term of Sidney J. Fine who resigned Jan. 1. (Weekly Report, p. 24)

TRUMAN'S TOUR

Former President Harry S. Truman Feb. 2 conferred with New York Gov. Averell Harriman (D) and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in New York City. Truman said he would remain neutral. All three denied formation of a "Stop-Stevenson" drive. In a speech Feb. 2, Truman said foreign policy should and must be made a campaign issue. In Boston Feb. 4, he renewed his claim that Vice President Richard M. Nixon had called him a traitor after he said the Eisenhower Administration was "putting economy ahead of national security."

FINANCE MEMBER

The Republican National Finance Committee Feb. 3 announced appointment of Mrs. George Frederick Jewett of Spokane, Wash., to the committee.

U.S. - BRITISH TALKS

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden Feb. 1 issued a formal Declaration and a statement outlining agreement after three days of discussions. (Weekly Report, p. 125)

The Declaration of Washington reaffirmed the aims of the two governments to encourage movements for independence and self-government and to raise standards of living. Continued efforts were pledged to seek disarmament, to grasp any "genuine opportunity" to free mankind of the pall of fear and insecurity.

The joint statement said agreement was reached in the following major areas:

- Middle East -- To take joint action with France, in accordance with the Tripartite Declaration of May 25, 1950, to guarantee frontiers between Israel and the adjoining Arab states.
- Far East -- Noted "some differences" of views, but agreed trade controls "should continue and should be reviewed now and periodically."
- Europe -- Pledged continued efforts to reunite Germany.

Prime Minister Eden Feb. 2 addressed Congress. In his Senate speech he called for alliances "without apology," "unity of purpose" in danger areas and joint economic aid to "our friends, but not forgetting others."

Congressional reaction approved the joint statements and Eden's speeches.

Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said there was a "spirit of agreement" at a time when the Russians appeared to be trying to "drive a wedge between the British and ourselves."

Eden Feb. 3 said his government favored a "step by step" easing of curbs on trade with Red China to put it on the same terms as Russia.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said he would seek "assurances" from Secretary of State John Foster Dulles the U.S. would not agree to soften trade restrictions. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) Feb. 4 called for "even tighter restrictions" on trade with both Red China and Russia.

Nominations Boxscore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through Feb. 7, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmasters	Other
Confirmed	1,131	2,135
Withdrawn	12	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	929	832
Total Submitted	2,075	2,971

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Feb. 8 told his 79th news conference he stood by his proposal to Congress for a study of government standby authority to invoke credit controls.

The President also said:

He still was hopeful his proposals to Congress for erasing postal department deficits would be approved.

The Administration was giving top priority to development of guided missiles and from an over-all standpoint, the U.S. was doing all it could to maintain a strong position in the field.

He thought he would have sufficient information by March 1 to decide whether to seek re-election.

Congressional Briefs

POSTAL INCREASES

President Eisenhower Feb. 1 asked Congress to increase postal rates to provide approximately \$406.5 million more annually. The President proposed first-class rates be raised from three cents to four cents an ounce and air mail rates be raised from six cents to seven cents an ounce. He also proposed two successive annual increases of about 15 percent each for second-class mail, plus a 30 percent increase for third-class mail.

MISSILE DEVELOPMENT

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) Feb. 1 urged increased effort to win "the crucial race for ballistic missiles." He said the Russians might fire a 1,500-mile ballistic missile in 1956, added "it might well compel us to write off our overseas bases as virtually useless." Jackson recommended appointment of a civilian administrator to expedite the missile program.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Feb. 1 said he had prepared an order creating the office of special assistant for guided missiles. He said he would put it into effect "as soon as I can find the right man."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Feb. 5 said the Russians were "well ahead" in development of an inter-continental missile.

REP. REED DIES

Rep. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), 14th District, died Feb. 9 at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Dr. George W. Calver, Congressional physician, said death was due to "a chronic illness." He announced intention to retire Jan. 13. (Weekly Report, p. 78)



Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (Feb. 3-9)

- Ex-Soviet Agent Describes Red Activity in U.S.
- Treasury Chief Opposes Standby Credit Controls
- AEC Promises Release of More Atomic Information
- Civil Defense Head Attacked on Preparations
- Radio Time for Political Campaign Debated

AL SARENA MINES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Legislative Oversight Subcommittee and the House Government Operations, Public Works and Resources Subcommittee, sitting together.

ACTION -- Feb. 7 voted unanimously to end the inquiry into the granting of 15 mining patents to Al Sarena Mines Inc. of Trails, Ore., and Mobile, Ala. Chairman W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) said the action was taken after principal officers of Al Sarena, Charles and Herbert McDonald, said they did not wish to testify. Scott said Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay "apparently" did not wish to testify either. (Weekly Report p. 128)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 8 -- Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said the Al Sarena case had dictated the need for a "new regime" in the Department of Interior. The Department "cavalierly shunted aside" the judgment of the Forest Service in granting Al Sarena mining rights, he said, to enable the company to obtain "timber virtually for nothing under the guise of so-called mining claims."

POSTAGE RATES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

ACTION -- Feb. 2 received Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield's recommendations on postage rates and postal plant modernization. (Weekly Report, p. 7)

He said the Post Office Department's yearly deficit averaged almost \$500 million, that costs in the past ten years exceeded revenues by about \$5 billion. "We are losing money in these huge amounts because we are still charging 1932 rates but paying 1956 costs," Summerfield said. He recommended:

A one cent per ounce increase for first-class mail which would yield \$295 million a year in new revenue.

A one cent per ounce increase for air mail which would yield \$16 million more a year.

Two successive 15 percent annual increases for second-class mail which would yield \$17 million more each year.

An average 30 percent increase for third-class mail which would yield \$77 million more a year.

Expenditure of approximately \$780 million over a five-year period to modernize and maintain postal buildings.

CAA INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 released, over the protests of the Commerce Department, a survey of the Civil Aeronautics Administration by the Chicago firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget. (Weekly Report, p. 105)

The report recommended:

Cutting 3,350 persons from the CAA payroll, to save \$13 million a year.

Consolidating 26 air traffic control centers and 169 airport towers into 50 "major terminal areas" and eight "express centers" for long-distance traffic.

Eliminating 304 of the agency's 548 ground-to-air communications stations and replacing them with remote control stations operated from central points.

Restricting CAA's safety activities to setting safety standards.

Transferring CAA airport construction responsibilities to the Bureau of Public Roads.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 4 -- Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said the survey was "a threat to aviation" that would "scramble air traffic control as only Rube Goldberg could." Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said that "no portions of the survey have been formally and finally abandoned."

TELEVISION INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On television. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- Chairman George C. McConaughy of the Federal Communications Commission said the Commission did not plan to delay granting very high frequency (VHF) licenses where ultra high frequency (UHF) stations existed despite charges the FCC was driving UHF stations out of business. Of 37.5 million TV sets in the country, McConaughy said, only seven million were equipped for UHF signals.

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the FCC should "burn the midnight oil" to finish its study on the VHF-UHF relationship.

Questioned about reducing radio advertising McConaughy said the FCC has little control over how much program time is devoted to advertising.

GI SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On allegedly Communist-directed schools training GI Bill students. (Weekly Report, p. 81)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 6 -- General Counsel Edward E. Odom of the Veterans' Administration said the VA was powerless to take action against Communist-dominated schools because the GI Bill did not give the VA authority over educational policies. He said the VA eventually adopted a policy of withholding tuition funds from schools on the Attorney General's subversive organizations list.

Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, former owner of a New York City private high school, said she had "no way" of

knowing the accuracy of school records showing VA payments of \$2 million between 1946 and 1952. She invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked whether she was, or ever had been a Communist.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 7 -- Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said he would offer a bill "with teeth in it" to require non-communist oaths by officials of schools training veterans under the GI Bill.

PUBLIC HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Feb. 4 released a study on slum clearance and Feb. 9 released one on mortgage credit. The slum clearance study stated:

The Federal Housing Administration slum clearance program was "hopelessly bogged in administrative bungling," resulting in some families being "forced to move to dwellings inferior to those vacated."

The "almost total lack of activity" in the program was due to "the negative attitude and philosophy" of officials concerned.

More "realistic" profits should be allowed by the FHA for investors in urban renewal construction.

Easier mortgage terms should be extended to displaced slum dwellers.

The mortgage credit study said:

"A sharp decline" in building and real estate would be experienced in 1956 unless the government relaxed credit restrictions.

The increased down payment requirement imposed last July should be dropped.

The Federal Reserve Board should reverse its policy of discouraging "mortgage warehousing" (commercial banks floating a mortgage until the regular long term mortgage is arranged).

A ceiling should be placed on mortgage discounts to prevent "abusive and excessive discounts."

BACKGROUND -- The Committee held hearings on slum clearance and mortgage credit in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 253)

SOVIET ACTIVITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On Soviet activity in the United States.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- Yuri Rastvorov, former lieutenant colonel in the Soviet secret police, said the Soviet government has secret intelligence agents in the U.S. working out of the Russian embassy and the United Nations headquarters in New York. Rastvorov said he had "several agents" planted in the Japanese Foreign Office and the intelligence division of the U.S. Army in Japan. He said the Communists used "all kinds of black-mail" to recruit agents "including the worst kind," threatening to kill relatives behind the Iron Curtain. Persons with "abnormal personal behavior," such as homosexuals, were easy targets for recruiting, said Rastvorov. He said Russian intelligence officers worked under several "covers" such as a diplomatic title, Tass correspondents, members of trade organizations and through VOX, the Russian cultural agency.

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the President's Economic Report. (Weekly Report, p. 129)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 3 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said he was opposed to standby consumer credit controls, although the President's Economic Report had recommended they be studied. He also said there was no room for a tax cut in current budget estimates, and it "would be the height of folly to grant a tax cut out of borrowed money." He opposed a graduated corporate tax rate aimed at helping small business, but promised to give "most careful consideration" to a proposal to juggle the structure of the 52 percent corporate income tax to favor small business. He said the decline in farm prices was "undesirable" but not alarming.

Feb. 6 -- Randolph E. Paul, a Treasury Department tax expert under the Roosevelt Administration, criticized the President's program for failing to do enough in the spheres of welfare and economic development. He agreed with the Economic Report that taxes should not be cut, but for economic rather than budgetary reasons. He called the current tax structure "inequitable" and said the tax base had been "eroded" by special provisions.

Feb. 7 -- Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. of the Federal Reserve Board said the Board agreed with the President's request for a study of standby controls. "The Board does not seek such authority," he said, "but if it were to be enacted, the Board would prefer that it be made a part of the basic Federal Reserve Act, to be used as and when economic circumstances require." He said he was not sure whether the current volume of installment buying was excessive.

Feb. 9 -- President Murray D. Lincoln of the Co-operative League of the United States said "we need desperately an about-face" from current and proposed farm programs which were based, he said, on "scarcity devices." Lincoln recommended: an insurance program to protect farmers against crop losses; investigation into the spread between prices paid to farmers and those charged to consumers for farm products; creation of a new government agency to "promote and assist in the financing and setting up of cooperatives;" government subsidy for new industries to consume farm products; domestic and international food stamp plans; incentive payments to encourage wheat growers to shift to production of other crops; and immediate withdrawal from production of "the millions of acres of government-owned lands now leased to farmers and stockmen."

ATOMS FOR PEACE

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the development, state and growth of the atomic energy industry and on the report of the Panel on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. (Weekly Report, p. 127)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said "all but a small amount of information bearing on the peaceful uses of atomic energy" would be made available to "responsible" industrial groups and individuals by March 1. "Substantial progress was achieved during 1955 in all facets of the program to encourage and aid private enterprise in

Committee Roundup - 3

the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy at home and abroad," he said. In reply to a "hypothetical" question, Strauss said "a man takes his own chances" if he publishes a scientific paper without first clearing it with AEC. AEC General Counsel William Mitchell said the law constituted "no control on thought," but did involve "a restriction on communication of ideas" when such ideas touched on national security.

Feb. 8 -- Dr. W. Frank Libby of AEC estimated industry was saving \$200-300 million a year by the use of isotopes, and agriculture was saving \$100 million. He predicted that within 10 years American industry would save \$1 billion a year through the use of isotopes as processing and quality controls. "Even if we fail to get atomic power," he said, "radioactive isotopes by themselves will pay the way of the atom."

Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.) called for hearings "to explore what part, if any" the federal government should take in protecting future atomic power firms from "catastrophic" financial loss that might result from damage claims.

DISASTER INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On various proposals for government-backed flood and disaster insurance. (Weekly Report, p. 106)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 6 -- Small Business Administrator Wendell B. Barnes said even if Congress established a disaster insurance program there would still be a need "for a disaster loan program of the type now conducted" by SBA. Loans would be required for persons who did not participate in the insurance program and for others suffering damage of a type not covered by the insurance, he said.

Feb. 7 -- Marshall Reece of the American Hotel Assn. urged flood coverage be included in a comprehensive disaster policy which would broaden the coverage base and spread the risk, while keeping premium rates down.

President Raymond J. Fitzpatrick of the Waterbury, Conn., Board of Aldermen urged federal sponsorship of an insurance program which would give protection to municipal governments along lines proposed by the American Municipal Assn.

Joseph L. Miller testified in favor of both federal flood insurance and flood control in behalf of the Northern Textile Assn. and the Quinebaug-French River Manufacturers Assn.

Chase M. Smith, speaking for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said the Administration's proposal for federal participation in a national flood and disaster insurance program would not work because flood risks are not insurable. Chase said: "Insurance cannot be successful where the only property insured is virtually certain to become a loss."

Feb. 9 -- George D. Riley of AFL-CIO favored a government disaster insurance program, but said the federal government "must be prepared to pay at least one-half of what would be considered the normal premium for this type of insurance" in addition to administrative costs. He said the program should be as broad as possible in its coverage of various types of risks and should include floods, tidal waves, water damage and hurricanes. He saw "no need" for states to share in the program.

John W. Edelman of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) also favored government-backed disaster insurance.

COTTON AMENDMENTS

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture, Cotton Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On identical bills (HR 8658, 8659) to increase foreign sales of cotton, restrict cotton imports and revise cotton acreage allotments.

BACKGROUND -- The House Feb. 23, 1955, passed on a voice vote, a bill (HR 3952) to increase cotton acreage allotments, but the measure was defeated in the Senate March 24, 1955, on a 39-51 roll-call vote. (1955 Almanac, p. 178)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 6 -- Alan G. Patterson, American Cotton Producers Assn. president, said the United States should regain a fair share of the world market and invoke "reasonable and equitable import restrictions against cheap foreign textiles."

G.C. Cortright Jr., Delta Council Agricultural Committee chairman, said "we do not believe that any cotton program will be successful unless it's geared to an aggressive export plan. Without such a plan, along with adequate protection for our domestic mills, the cotton industry of the U.S. is marked for extinction."

The cotton industry spokesmen endorsed HR 8658.

Feb. 7 -- Robert C. Jackson, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute executive vice president, said import curbs were needed to protect U.S. textile manufacturers and cotton growers.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz said cotton exports were expected to drop further in 1956 despite Department efforts to sell one million bales of cotton abroad. "We believe that an export sales program can be operated more successfully if the Secretary is permitted to retain the discretion he has under existing legislation. The proposed amendment would remove part of this discretion and might thereby make the successful operation of such a program difficult," Butz said in opposing HR 8658. He said he could not endorse additional acreage allotments for small farmers because of the huge cotton surplus on hand.

Butz said the Department has found "no indications that imports were reducing substantially the amount of cotton being processed in the U.S."

Feb. 8 -- The National Council of American Importers wrote the Subcommittee it was opposed to any reduction in cotton imports. Morris S. Rosenthal, Council president, said import restrictions would lead to other countries taking similar steps against the U.S.

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On Civil Defense. (Weekly Report, p. 129)

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 7 -- L.V. Berkner, Associated Universities Inc. president, said the "job of non-military defense" is to put the country in such a position that the number of bombs needed to cripple it would be so great "that no enemy can imagine that any mass or surprise attack...can put us out of the running." He said as Civil Defense forces are now organized "they would get some people out, but by no means all they could get out if they

were fully organized." Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.) said "I get the uneasy feeling that in this war women and children are going to be expendable."

Feb. 8 -- Willard Bascom, technical director of the Committee on Civil Defense of the National Academy of Sciences said "the public can scarcely be expected to have confidence in the present leadership when they turn to Washington and see...that the capital city has no real Civil Defense program and budgets civil defense at one-sixth the cost of its zoo."

Chairman Merle A. Tuve of the Committee on Civil Defense of the National Academy of Sciences said Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson and his "top lieutenants seem to have no conception of what should constitute an acceptable performance by their organization." He said it was "remarkable" that no more attention had been given Civil Defense when the military has conceded that only 70 percent of attacking aircraft could be brought down and that "against...intercontinental ballistic missile(s)...there is no known defense."

Feb. 9 -- Dr. J.R. Killian Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology president, said the United States should not get into an "academic numbers race" to produce more scientists than the Soviet Union. He said studies show Russia may be graduating twice as many engineers and technicians annually as the U.S., but "we ought to look at the quality of our output and not only the numbers." The U.S. should work for better science teaching in high schools and for the higher education of its best college graduates, Killian said.

POLITICAL RADIO TIME

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On proposals to amend the Communications Act of 1934.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 3 -- Richard S. Salant, Columbia Broadcasting System vice president, supported HR 6810, a bill to ease rules requiring radio and television stations to give equal air time to all qualified political candidates. HR 6810 would exempt from the equal time requirement, candidates who appeared on "any news, news interview, news documentary, panel discussion, debate or similar type program" controlled by the station or network.

Feb. 7 -- Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said the equal time requirement had been "imposed so literally" as to "inhibit" political discussion. He said the industry "is permitted no discretion or flexibility." But he said the amendment might encourage a "minority" of "unfair and unscrupulous persons" to show "one-sidedness" which might be "extremely damaging...in certain key marginal areas." He suggested "safeguards" such as "a strongly-worded, dedicated code" enforced by the industry, or inclusion of "a guarantee of equal time for all candidates of the major political parties" or parties which had polled a minimum number of votes, or met other numerical tests of strength.

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program. (Weekly Report, p. 129)

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- Feb 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On S 923 to restrict the use of liquor advertisements.
- 20 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Resumes television hearings.

HOUSE

- Feb 14 Agriculture -- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (PL 566 - 83rd Congress)
- 14 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Science Subcommittee -- Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (PL 717 - 75th Congress) in regard to artificial coloring of oranges.
- 14 Un-American Activities -- Subversives in the government.
- 15 Armed Services, Special Investigating Subcommittee -- Government airplane contracts.
- 16 Post Office and Civil Service -- Postal rates.
- 27 Veterans Affairs -- Pension legislation.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- Dr. Paul E. Jones of the American Dental Assn. and Dr. Kenneth M. Haggerty of the Arlington (Va.) County Dental Society said they favored extension of social security coverage to dentists on a voluntary basis.

The following favored coverage for dentists on a compulsory basis: Dr. L.D. Weeks, Congress of American Dentists for OASI; Dr. Harry I. Wilson, Iowa State Dental Society; Dr. F.E. Nicklaus, New York State Dental Society; Dr. Merton E. Sawtell, Massachusetts Dental Society; Dr. Gerald Shapiro, First District Dental Society of New York; Dr. Nathan Kobrin, New York City; and Dr. Earl S. Elman, Chicago.

Feb. 9 -- Several doctors said the disability provisions in HR 7225, which would extend social security benefits to permanently or totally disabled persons at age 50, were unworkable because it would encourage people to refuse rehabilitation.

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- Feb. 10, after an 11½-hour closed session, ordered reported by a 12-3 vote, a clean omnibus farm bill which would provide for a \$1.1 billion soil bank, a return to rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity and a two-price system for rice. (Weekly Report, p.106; 1955 Almanac, p. 169)

Voting against the measure: Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), John J. Williams (R Del.) and Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kansas). The Committee voted 8-7 for a return to rigid price supports, a step opposed by President Eisenhower.

BACKGROUND -- The House May 5, 1955, passed, on a 206-201 roll-call vote, a bill (HR 12) to restore rigid supports at 90 percent of parity, but the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee did not report it out of Committee.

ALCOHOL -- "Those who are opposed to giving the farmer a near parity of price...compared to the price he has to pay...screech so they can be heard for four blocksIf these town criers...would stop for a moment and compose themselves, here is what they would find: The government has not lost \$8 billion.... We still have the grain and fiber, and it could be liquidated, in a pinch, and the loss would be reduced 82 percent.... In 1953 the people of the United States spent over \$10 billion for liquor -- and what good has it done?.... The per capita consumption of alcoholic liquors...was \$62.42, but here at the seat of government (it) was \$168.38. I presume the great consumption here is due to the fact that we follow the world customs, and every visiting delegation...has to be warmed up before the conferences begin. And from some of the results of some of these conferences it is obvious that liquor played a more important role than brains." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Feb. 9 release.

POSTAGE -- "Every time the hands on your kitchen clock indicate the passage of one minute, the Post Office Department loses \$1,000. President Eisenhower has asked the Congress to do something about this red ink item and has suggested that the only logical way to do it is to increase postage rates.... Postage rates, mother love and sin are subjects which those in politics approach in much the same manner as a pair of porcupines rub noses -- cautiously.... To even suggest a raise in postal rates in an election year is to create a great and collective sigh that goes moaning around 'the Hill' like a political monsoon." -- Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) Feb. 1 newsletter.

LOST -- "It seems hard to believe, but cornerstones of three of Washington's most historic buildings are lost. The lost cornerstone of the Washington Monument contains some 70 mementos, including all of the U.S. coins of the year 1848...and a lock of hair from the granddaughter of President Andrew Jackson was sealed in the lost cornerstone of the Treasury Building.... Actually, it is not known whether the White House really has a cornerstone, but records indicate that a large metal plaque shows where the cornerstone was laid. To date, however, the plaque has not been found." -- Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) Feb. 9 newsletter.

CONSCIENCE -- "I opened a letter this week which contained a three-cent stamp, a \$5.00 bill and an unsigned note saying 'For conscience fund, please forward.' It stumped me at first and then I remembered there was a fund at the Treasury Department donated by people who were troubled because they had evaded taxes. On inquiry I learned that this fund started way back in 1811, and has totalled over \$2 million from some 50,000 repentant sinners. The smallest contribution recorded is two cents and the largest, \$30,000.... I hasten to assure the sender of my letter that I have forwarded his money to the Treasury.... He can't be a very wicked man if he still has the faith to trust a politician with \$5.00." -- Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) Feb. 2 newsletter.

VOICELESS SOUTH -- "In this Administration the South is without a voice at cabinet level.... In fact, it has only one little wee voice as an assistant to an assistant After a thorough search, the Library of Congress says that from among all of the Cabinet officers, their under secretaries, assistant secretaries and assistants to the assistants, they found only one Southerner. He is an unknown Special Assistant for Fisheries and Wildlife to the Under Secretary of State.... While we of the South appreciate this extraordinary recognition, we can't help but feel that it is of questionable benefit.... On the other hand, it could be that these international fish are very important to the South, so maybe we should not appear to be ungrateful. We would, however, like to swap this fish expert off for someone who knows a little something about cotton." -- Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) Feb. 6 release.

"ICBM" -- "In the future we are often going to see in print the letters 'ICBM'.... This stands for Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, which will be the most deadly of all weapons.... The most deadly race in the history of mankind is now taking place between the United States and Soviet Russia to develop the first such missile It has been my strong contention for more than two years that a man of unquestioned ability should be placed at the head of our missile program to push it with everything we have. Instead we have been bogged down in red tape and governmental boondoggling." -- Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) Feb. 9 newsletter.

"In my judgment there is the danger that the Soviets may fire a 1500-mile ballistic missile before the end of this year.... A Soviet 1500-mile missile could turn our strategic thinking upside down. It might well compel us to write off our overseas bases as virtually useless.... We have consistently underestimated the Soviets.... Our defense philosophy must be changed on those projects so crucial in themselves that failure to be first in their completion would cause a tragic shift in the military balance of the free and Communist worlds." -- Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) Feb. 1 address.

AID TO EDUCATION -- "The program can be handled more practically and economically at local and state levels.... A tax dollar sent to Washington must pass through so many hands that it shrinks away before it returns home, without giving value for value received. I intend to cast my vote to keep control of schools out of the hands of Washington bureaucrats." -- Rep. A.L. Miller (R Neb.) Feb. 8 release.

"It is difficult to accept the statement of President Eisenhower that the question of federal aid for segregated schools is extraneous to the aid program. It is not irrelevant, particularly with respect to the Eisenhower proposal, because the states receiving the most money per student will be those states which insist on a costly double school system.... It would appear to me that this moment, when the South is going through the throes of a very real crisis over the issue of school integration, is a very inopportune time to consider proposals for federal aid." -- Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) Feb. 9 release.

In This Section.....

- Senate Sends Natural Gas Bill to President
- Investigation of Campaign Contribution Launched
- Treasury-Post Office Department Funds Approved
- Sugar Quota Bill Sent to Conference
- Deficiency Appropriation Goes to Senate

Natural Gas

The Senate Feb. 6 passed and sent to the President a bill (HR 6665) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. Passage was by a 53-38 roll-call vote in which 22 Democrats and 31 Republicans supported the bill, 24 Democrats and 14 Republicans opposed it. (For voting, see charts, p. 170,171)

Final consideration of the bill was overshadowed by a Feb. 3 announcement of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) that he had rejected a \$2,500 campaign contribution from a lawyer interested in passage of the bill. (See story below)

BACKGROUND -- Senate debate on a companion bill (S 1853) began Jan. 16. (Weekly Report, p. 133)

- HR 6645 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 992) June 28, 1955.
- Passed by the House, amended, on a 209-203 roll-call vote July 28. (1955 Almanac, p. 454)
- S 1853 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1219) July 28.
- HR 6645 -- Passed by the Senate, on a 53-38 roll-call vote, Feb. 6, 1956.

The purpose of the bill was to nullify a 1954 Supreme Court decision which in effect ruled that independent producers who sold natural gas to pipeline companies were subject to federal regulation under the Natural Gas Act of 1938.

Supporters of the bill said utility-rate regulation was unsuited to the "high risk" industry and would discourage development of new gas reserves and the interstate sale of gas. Opponents contended the bill's indirect price regulations would fail to protect "captive" consumers and would bring huge "windfalls" to the already profitable oil and gas industry.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by House and Senate, HR 6645:

Exempted independent producers from federal utility regulation.

Empowered the Federal Power Commission to determine a "reasonable market price" for gas contracts after considering the competition involved, the supply situation and provisions relating to existing and future prices.

Authorized FPC to disregard field prices above the reasonable market price as grounds for rate increases that would be passed on to consumers.

Empowered FPC to determine the reasonable market price for new or renegotiated contracts between producers and natural gas companies (pipeliners).

Required producers to fulfill existing contracts without resorting to price boosts authorized in most kinds of "escalator clause."

Forbade producers to cancel contracts if their customers refused to pay more than the FPC-established market price.

Permitted FPC to suspend, for five months, rate increases on gas sold for industrial use (a provision already in effect for commercial and domestic gas users).

Senate Action

The Senate Feb. 6 passed HR 6645 by a 53-38 roll-call vote after amending the Senate bill (S 1853) to conform to the bill passed by the House. All Senators except H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), who was abroad, were recorded on the final vote, four of them through pairs. An aide to Smith said the Senator did not wish to be recorded on the bill because "he has not had a chance to evaluate" the campaign contribution issue raised by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.).

Six amendments to the bill were rejected, four of them on roll calls. Acceptance of any of them would have sent the bill back to the House for reconsideration. A recommittal motion -- urged by Senators who said the Case issue should be settled before final action was taken on the bill -- was defeated on a 30-64 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 170)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Delete the definition of interstate commerce, which included commerce between a foreign country and a state. Feb. 6. Voice vote.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Delete a section of existing law that prevented the FPC from suspending rate increases on gas sold for industrial use. Feb. 6. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- Provide that the FPC, in determining the reasonable market price, consider the protection of consumer interests. Feb. 6. Roll-call vote, 40-53.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Substitute "fair and equitable" for "reasonable market" price and add new criteria for determining such a price. Feb. 6. Roll call, 33-59.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Prohibit certain types of "escalation clauses" in contracts for purchase of natural gas. Feb. 6. Roll call, 33-59.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) -- Prohibit natural gas imports that would result in unemployment or injure competing fuel industries. Feb. 6. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- (substitute for the bill) Exempt from FPC utility-rate regulation independent producers who sell annually less than two billion cubic feet of natural gas in interstate commerce. Feb. 6. Roll call, 35-58.

Contributor Once State Lobbyist

John M. Neff, the Nebraska lawyer who made a "no strings attached" campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), registered in 1955 in Lincoln, Neb., as a lobbyist representing the Superior Oil Co., of California and Texas. He was listed as opposed to a bill under consideration by the state legislature, to set up a commission to regulate the state's oil and natural gas industry. The bill was turned down by the legislature in March, 1955.

According to state records, the company paid Neff \$532.94 in February, 1955, and \$858.81 in March. Neff spent \$448.75 in those months.

A Republican and city attorney of Lexington, Neb., Neff was not registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Nebraska's Sens. Roman L. Hruska (R) and Carl T. Curtis (R) Feb. 6 said Neff asked them late in 1955 to vote for the natural gas bill. "There was nothing untoward in the slightest in any of his suggestions or discussion of the bill," Hruska said.

Pastore -- Provide that pipeline companies need not pay more than the reasonable market price under contracts made after enactment of the bill. Feb. 6. Voice.

DEBATE -- Feb. 3 -- Case -- Announced that he would vote against the bill because a recent incident convinced him "there are some inordinate profits in sight for the owners of gas reserves" if the bill was passed. An out-of-state lawyer, "interested in passage" of the bill, who had learned that Case was favorably inclined to the bill, later left a \$2,500 cash campaign contribution with a friend of Case in South Dakota. "That would be the largest single contribution I could remember for any campaign of mine." Case ordered the contribution returned. "I object (to) doing something so valuable to those interested in natural gas that they advance huge sums of money as a down payment, so to speak, on the profits they expect to harvest."

(The lawyer later was named as John M. Neff of Lexington, Neb., and a special committee was set up to investigate the contribution incident. See below.)

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Demanded that Case give the name of the lawyer involved in what Fulbright said and Case denied charging, was an alleged attempt to "bribe" the South Dakotan. They expressed concern that the situation might "deprive the bill of the votes of Senators who had already determined on the facts to support" the bill (Monroney).

Feb. 6 -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- The issue raised by Case should be separated from consideration of the bill itself. "I intend to base my vote in favor of the natural gas bill on its merits."

George H. Bender (R Ohio) -- If the bill is amended to direct the FPC to consider the consumer interest in determining a reasonable price, "my constituents will be protected and I will support...the bill."

Fulbright -- Protection of consumer interests "is essentially the object of the FPC" and the amendment is not needed.

PROBE OF CAMPAIGN GIFT

The Senate Feb. 7 adopted, by a 90-0 roll-call vote, a resolution (S Res 205) setting up a Select Committee to investigate a campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) from a lawyer interested in passage of the natural gas bill. (For voting, see chart p. 171)

An attempt by Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) to broaden the study to include "political contributions or other expenditures to influence the vote of any Senator" was sidetracked.

PROVISIONS -- S Res 205 authorized a bipartisan, four-member Select Committee to:

"Investigate the circumstances involving an alleged improper attempt through political contributions to influence the vote of" Case on the natural gas bill (HR 6645).

Report its findings and recommendations by March 1. Spend up to \$10,000, use subpoenas if necessary and take testimony orally or by deposition.

MEMBERSHIP -- Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), who had divided evenly, pro and con on the gas bill, were named to the Committee. The first three ranked highest in party seniority; Thye ranked 14th among GOP Senators.

DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "If any effort has been made to subvert the conduct of the Senate's business, that effort should be condemned with the fullest force of the Senate's authority." But for the Senate to postpone consideration of the gas bill because of the Case incident would be to "prostrate itself before phantoms."

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Agreed with Johnson's views.

Hennings -- The Senate should investigate "all the facts about money spent on both sides of this (gas) issue" and the role of the "giant oil companies" backing the bill. In view of "the undue influence which concentrated wealth in the hands of a few people...can have on federal elections -- undue influence which is altogether legal under the present obsolete laws" -- Congress should pass S 636, which would revise campaign spending laws. (1955 Almanac, p. 375)

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Saw no need for the Select Committee, argued that Hennings' Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Rules Committee had jurisdiction over the Case incident.

Case -- Read a telegram from John M. Neff, Lexington, Neb., lawyer, who said he had made the \$2,500 campaign contribution in behalf of "Midwest Republican policies" and "without any strings attached." Neff said he was "interested" in passage of the gas bill but was "incensed" that Case made "inferences that it was some kind of a shady deal."

Committee Action

The Select Committee met Feb. 7, elected George Chairman, conferred with Case, scheduled public hearings for Feb. 10 and issued subpoenas for:

Neff,

E.J. Kahler, business manager of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, to whom Neff gave the contribution for Case's expected re-election campaign.

John Griffin, Sioux Falls druggist, authorized to receive Case's campaign funds and who received the Neff gift from Kahler.

Three members of Case's staff, Miss Opal Van Horn, legislative clerk, who Case said talked to Neff in December about the Senator's views on the gas bill; Miss May Aaberg, secretary; and Mrs. Mabel O. Connell, receptionist.

On Feb. 8 the Committee appointed Charles W. Steadman, Cleveland lawyer, as chief counsel.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Feb. 4 -- The Justice Department sent FBI agents to interview Case about the campaign contribution.

Feb. 7 -- The Senate Elections Subcommittee asked Case to testify. He declined at the request of Sen. George who, in a letter, cited a ruling by Vice President Richard M. Nixon that the Select Committee had exclusive jurisdiction over the contribution incident.

Feb. 8 -- Elections Subcommittee Chairman Hennings announced his group would defer its "broad inquiry into campaign contributions and other expenditures" until the Select Committee concluded its work. He also said he would resign from the Subcommittee "shortly" -- presumably before filing for re-election to the Senate.

POLIO VACCINE

Congress Feb. 6 sent to the President a bill (S 2990) extending until June 30, 1957, the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955.

- S 2990 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 1446) Jan. 25.
- HR 8704 -- Reported by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1697) Jan. 30.
- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, Feb. 2. (Weekly Report, p. 132)
- S 2990 -- Passed by the House, by voice vote, Feb. 6.

S 2990 extended polio vaccine legislation from its Feb. 15, 1955, expiration date to June 30, 1957. The 1955 Act authorized "such sums as may be necessary" for states to provide children under 20 years of age and expectant mothers with polio vaccine. (1955 Almanac, p. 259)

DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- Only opposition to passage of the bill came from Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.). Several Congressmen mentioned local problems in carrying out the vaccination program, but favored the year's extension.

Heselton -- Said he felt adjustments in the program should be made as soon as vaccine production permitted, to extend vaccinations to older age groups. "Undoubtedly such adjustments will be made.... The responsibilities of this Congress toward insuring the best possible program are great.... I do not believe that they will be discharged completely by a simple extension of the date."

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) -- "In the experience to date, over four million children and expectant mothers have received partial immunization under the program.... Paralytic polio was four times as great among those not receiving vaccine as those who did receive it in the same general areas or communities."

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- "There has been some dissatisfaction in the state of Colorado.... The chief complaint I have found is that there was not enough vaccine, first; and second, where the vaccine was made available, many people felt that they were required to pay more for a shot...than they would have paid for an ordinary vaccination."

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) -- "There has been one disturbing feature...the incidence this last year of the very serious bulbar type of polio, which has hit particularly hard in the 20-to-30-year group.... It does certainly indicate to some of us who are laymen the need for consideration and early attention to this group...."

BANK MERGERS

The House Feb. 6 passed, by voice vote without amendment, a bill (HR 5948) to prohibit bank mergers achieved by acquisition of assets where the effect would be to create banking monopolies.

BACKGROUND -- HR 5948 was reported (H Rept 1417) by the House Judiciary Committee July 26, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 468)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 5948: Amended the Clayton Act to prohibit the acquisition of assets of other banks by banks, banking associations or trust companies when the effect might be substantially to lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly.

DEBATE -- Feb. 6 -- Proponents of HR 5948 said the bill would plug a loophole in existing law. The Clayton Act dealt with bank mergers achieved by stock acquisition and did not cover those in which assets were acquired.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) -- "The present situation is such that unless adequate precautions of the kind proposed here are taken, there is a very real possibility that banking credit will to an ever-increasing extent be dominated by small, tightly-knit groups."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- "The Federal Reserve Board and the Attorney General can keep a vigilant and discriminating eye on bank mergers only if they have the weapons at hand."

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT

Congress Feb. 8 cleared the way for the sale of a government synthetic rubber plant in Institute, W. Va., to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Inc. by rejecting a resolution which would have forbade the sale.

House

The House Feb. 8 rejected, by a 61-309 roll-call vote, a resolution (H Res 396) to forbid selling a government synthetic rubber plant in Institute, W. Va. The vote cleared the way for the government to accept the \$9 million bid of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Inc., the highest of six submitted Oct. 7, 1955. (For voting, see chart p. 172)

BACKGROUND -- The House Armed Services Committee Feb. 7 reported adversely (H Rept 1750) by a 0-23 vote, H Res 396. The Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission Jan. 12, 1956, recommended sale of the Institute, W. Va., plant. Congress in 1955 approved the sale of 23 others the government owned. (1955 Almanac, p. 429)

DEBATE -- Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "If we reject this sale, the plant cannot be offered for sale for at least another two years unless Congress passes a new law. This plant will employ as many as 700 people and...will certainly improve the employment situation in that area."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) -- "Unless we sell it we will perhaps get nothing."

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- "A vote against the pending resolution is a vote for predatory business practices and against opportunity for small business to compete."

Senate

The Senate Feb. 8 rejected, by a standing vote, S Res 197, similar to H Res 396.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee Feb. 3 reported (S Rept 1469) S Res 197 adversely by a 6-9 vote.

DEBATE -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "If we permit the sale...the four largest rubber companies will control two-thirds of the entire synthetic rubber industry. Such concentration...is not in the best interests of our competitive system...."

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- "Regarding sales of synthetic rubber plants, including the one at Institute, this is the first time in many, many years that the government has received...fair value for surplus property."

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION

The House Feb. 7 passed by voice vote, with amendments, an urgent deficiency appropriation bill (HR 9603) to provide \$64,670,201 in fiscal 1956 supplemental funds, mostly for disaster relief and flood control. Amendments restored cuts made by the House Appropriations Committee in funds for flood control work in New England and northeastern states.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower requested \$64,505,201. The House Appropriations Committee cut the request by \$3,001,000. The amount approved by the House was \$165,000 more than requested.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 9063 appropriated:

\$25,000 for the President's disaster relief fund.
\$750,000 for the Veterans Administration disabled veterans insurance fund.

\$330,000 for the Department of the Army for review of flood control plans in northeastern states.

\$34,436,000 for the Army for planning and constructing flood control projects in northeastern states and replacing funds used for emergency assistance during the 1955 floods.

\$45,000 for beneficiaries of deceased Members of Congress.

\$4,109,201 for claims and judgments against the U.S.

\$43,500 for regulating the District of Columbia election of delegates to national political conventions, to be paid out of the D.C. general fund.

HR 9063 also authorized appropriation of additional funds for the extension of the central part of the Capitol building.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- Provide \$330,000 for review of flood control plans in the northeastern states. (Committee amendment). Feb. 7. Voice vote.

Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- Increase funds for the Department of the Army from \$31,600,000 to \$34,436,000, to provide for planning and construction of flood control projects in the northeastern states. Feb. 7. Voice.

DEBATE -- Feb. 7 -- Some members of the Appropriations Committee defended Committee cuts in funds for flood-control surveys and construction. Representatives from northeastern states said the money was essential to remedy flood situations in their area.

John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Funds for a flood-control survey were unnecessary because of a recently completed 48-volume study of "every stream in the New England-New York territory.... The only items which were cut were items which would not in the slightest delay any forward-looking work."

James T. Patterson (R Conn.) -- "I urgently appeal to you to restore all of the flood-control funds cut.... Let us not be penny-wise and pound-foolish when the very lives of our citizens are at stake in the crucial flood hazard areas like my own Fifth Congressional District."

Committee Action

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 2 reported HR 9063 (H Rept 1742). The Committee disapproved a request for a \$333,000 survey of flood-control plans in the northeastern states because "a massive and expensive study has just been completed...on most of the area involved." Rejecting requests for new money for flood-control construction, the Committee directed that the program be financed out of unobligated funds previously appropriated.

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 8 reported HR 9063 (S Rept 1476), recommending total appropriations of \$70,195,066. The \$5,524,865 increase over the amount in the House-passed bill included \$30,000 for general expenses in connection with flood-control work; \$994,865 for various Senate expenses, including \$940,000 for investigations and inquiries; \$4,500,000 for acquisition of additional land for the new Senate Office Building. The Committee cut \$3,500 from the funds earmarked for District of Columbia elections.

SUGAR QUOTAS

The Senate Feb. 8 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, a bill (HR 7030) to extend the Sugar Act of 1948 and grant U.S. producers a larger share of the market. An Administration-sponsored amendment on foreign sugar quotas, offered by Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), was defeated by a 30-56 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 171)

BACKGROUND -- HR 7030 was passed by the House July 30, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 173) A revised version was reported by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1461) Jan. 26. (Weekly Report, p. 106)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 7030:

Extended through Dec. 31, 1962, the Sugar Act of 1948, and through June 30, 1963, the excise tax on sugar provided in the Internal Revenue Code.

Continued existing fixed quotas for domestic and Philippine growers.

Provided that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,350,000 tons annually would be supplied 55 percent by domestic producers (instead of 100 percent by foreign producers).

Apportioned the first 165,000 tons by which domestic quotas could be increased as follows: 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area and 48.5 percent to the mainland

cane area; the next 20,000 tons to Puerto Rico; the next 3,000 tons to the Virgin Islands.

Provided that subsequent increases be apportioned according to existing quotas.

FOREIGN QUOTAS

Allotted 45 percent of U.S. sugar requirements exceeding 8,350,000 tons as follows after 1956: Cuba, 33.8 percent; Peru, 4 percent; Dominican Republic, 2 percent; Mexico, 4 percent; and other foreign countries, 1.2 percent.

Continued the existing foreign share of allotments up to 8,350,000 tons -- Cuba 96 percent and other foreign countries 4 percent.

Set up the following system for proration of the 4 percent quota for 1957:

Countries which exported less than 1,000 tons of sugar during 1953-54 would get a fixed quota equal to their average share in the U.S. market during those years.

Countries which exported between 1,000 and 2,000 tons in 1953-54 would be allotted 3,000 tons.

Countries which exported between 2,000 and 10,000 tons during 1953-54 would receive quotas equal to their average exports in those years, plus 1,000 tons.

The balance would be allotted to countries whose exports in 1953-54 exceeded 10,000 tons on the basis of average exports within their quotas in 1951-54.

For 1958 and subsequent years the 4 percent quota would be allotted according to 1953-54 averages for countries exporting less than 1,000 tons; according to 1957 quotas for the remaining countries.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Set up a quota curtailment system as a penalty for foreign countries with quotas exceeding 10,000 tons which failed by more than 10 percent to fill their U.S. quotas in order to benefit from higher sugar prices outside the U.S.

Provided that any increase in the domestic quota which could not be filled by specific U.S. areas be shifted to other domestic areas, before Cuba would be allowed to fill them.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Allot domestic growers 55 percent of requirements above 8,350,000 tons; Cuba, 27 percent; Dominican Republic 4.9 percent; Mexico, 1.9 percent; Peru, 8.4 percent, and all others 2.8 percent. Feb. 8. Roll-call vote, 30-56.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Give Puerto Rico an immediate share of any 1956 quota increase for domestic areas. Feb. 8. Voice vote.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Limit price supports on sugar to 90 percent of parity. Feb. 8. Voice.

Fulbright -- Extend the Sugar Act to 1958 instead of 1962 and taxes on sugar to 1959 instead of 1963. Feb. 8. Voice.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Establish percentage quotas for countries other than Cuba at 11.2 percent and allot them on the basis of average exports in 1951-54. Feb. 8. Voice.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to set aside a reasonable amount of increased domestic sugar quotas as a reserve for adjusting the proportionate shares for new acreage. Feb. 8. Voice.

DEBATE -- Feb. 7, 8 -- Aside from discussions of specific quotas, the only strong opposition to the bill came from J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.).

Fulbright -- "The Sugar Act, through a complex, crazy quilt maze of regulations, governs the sugar economy of the United States, for the benefit of a relatively few thousand producers, and to the detriment of the nation's 165 million people.... As might be expected, the quota system has been rigged so as to favor producers in domestic areas."

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

The House Feb. 7 passed by voice vote without amendment, an appropriation bill (HR 9064) to provide fiscal 1957 funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the U.S. Tax Court. As passed, the bill carried total appropriations of \$3,618,699,000, which was \$31,173,000 less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower.

BACKGROUND -- In his budget for fiscal 1957, Mr. Eisenhower requested total appropriations of \$3,649,-872,000 including \$648,507,000 for the Treasury, \$3,000,-000,000 for the Post Office and \$1,365,000 for the Tax Court. The House Appropriations Committee Feb. 3 reported HR 9064 (H Rept 1743), recommending a \$3,618,-699,000 total.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 9064, as passed by the House:

TREASURY	
Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,900,000
Bureau of Accounts	19,025,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	45,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,125,000
Bureau of Customs	44,250,000
Internal Revenue Service	305,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	3,250,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,484,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	200,250,000
TOTAL	\$ 643,434,000

POST OFFICE	
Administration	\$ 19,000,000
Operations	2,108,000,000
Transportation	645,000,000
Finance	12,900,000
Facilities	189,000,000
TOTAL	\$2,973,900,000

The Tax Court was allotted \$1,365,000, the amount of its request.

HR 9064 also:

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to \$1,060,000 of funds derived from its activities for "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1957 in connection with liquidating itself.

Authorized funds for training of employees and repair and improvement of "federally owned property" occupied for postal purposes.

DEBATE -- Feb. 7 -- Members of both parties discussed the need for increases in postal rates to help shave down the postal operating deficit, estimated at \$470 million for fiscal 1957.

CQ Senate Votes 2 through 5

(No Congressional Record Roll - Call Vote Numbers.)

Motion to Recommit Natural Gas Bill, Three Proposed Amendments Rejected

2. Natural Gas (S 1853) Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. Potter (R Mich.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected, 30-64, Feb. 6. (See story, p. 165)

3. Natural Gas (S 1853) Pastore (D R.I.) amendment to require Federal Power Commission to consider interest of consumer in determining the reasonable market price of natural gas. Rejected, 40-53, Feb. 6.

4. Natural Gas (S 1853) Potter (R Mich.) amendments (considered en bloc) to substitute "fair and equitable price" for "reasonable market price" as criterion for determining price of natural gas. Rejected, 33-59, Feb. 6.

5. Natural Gas (S 1853) Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment to declare escalation clauses in contracts for purchase of natural gas contrary to public interest and unenforceable in court. Rejected, 33-59, Feb. 6.

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	2	3	4	5	Vote No.	2	3	4	5
Yea	30	40	33	33	Yea	19	25	20	19	Yea	11	15	13	14
Nay	64	53	59	59	Nay	30	23	29	29	Nay	34	30	30	30

2 3 4 5					2 3 4 5					2 3 4 5					2 3 4 5				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mickenlooper R. . .	N	N	N	N	Curtis R.	N	N	N	N	Green D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman D. . . .	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin R.	N	N	N	N	Hruska R.	N	N	N	N	Pastore D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R. . . .	N	N	N	N	Carlson R.	N	N	N	N	Bible D.	N	N	N	N	Johnston D.	N	N	N	N
Hayden D.	N	N	N	N	Schoeppl R.	N	N	N	N	Malone R.	N	N	X	N	Thurmond D.	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	N	N	N	N	Barkley D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bridges R.	N	N	N	N	Case R.	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan D. . . .	N	N	N	N	Clements D.	N	Y	N	N	Cotton R.	N	N	N	N	Mundt R.	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	N	N	N	N	Ellender D.	N	N	N	N	Case R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Gore D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R.	N	N	N	N	Long D.	N	N	N	N	Smith R.	?	?	?	?	Kefauver D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	N	N	N	N	Payne R.	N	N	N	N	Anderson D.	N	N	N	N	Daniel D.	N	N	N	N
Millikin R.	X	?	X	X	Smith R.	N	Y	Y	N	Chavez D.	N	N	N	N	Johnson D.	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Beall R.	N	N	N	N	Ives R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bennett R.	N	N	N	N
Purtell R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler R.	N	N	N	N	Lehman D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Watkins R.	N	N	N	N
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	N	N	N	N	Kennedy D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin D.	N	Y	N	N	Aiken R.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams R.	N	Y	N	N	Saltonstall R. . . .	N	Y	N	N	Scott D.	N	N	N	N	Flanders R.	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	N	N	N	McNamara D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Byrd D.	N	N	N	N
Smathers D.	N	N	N	N	Potter R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young R.	N	N	N	N	Robertson D.	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	N	?	N	N	Humphrey D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bender R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jackson D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Russell D.	N	N	N	N	Thye R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Bricker R.	N	N	N	N	Magnuson D.	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dworschak R.	N	N	N	N	Eastland D.	N	N	N	N	Kerr D.	N	N	N	N	Kilgore D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker R.	N	N	N	N	Stennis D.	N	N	N	N	Monroney D.	N	N	N	N	Neely D.	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	N	N	N	N	Hennings D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy R.	N	N	N	N
Douglas D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger D.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley R.	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart R.	N	N	N	N	Mansfield D.	N	Y	N	N	Duff R.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Barrett R.	N	N	N	X
Jenner R.	N	Y	?	Y	Murray D.	N	Y	N	N	Martin R.	N	N	N	N	O'Mahoney D.	N	N	N	N

CQ Senate Votes 6 through 9.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Natural Gas Bill Passes, Select Committee Authorized, Sugar Bill Amendment Rejected

6. Natural Gas (S 1853) Douglas (D Ill.) amendment, in nature of a substitute, to exempt only "small," independent producers from control. Rejected, 35-58, Feb. 6. (See story, p. 165)

7. Natural Gas (HR 6645) Passage of bill (after substituting text and number of House bill for Senate bill). Passed, 53-38, Feb. 6.

8. Select Committee (S Res 205) Resolution to create a select committee to investigate campaign contribution offered to Sen. Case (R S.D.) Adoption of resolution. Adopted, 90-0, Feb. 7. (See story, p. 166)

9. Sugar (HR 7030) Amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948. Capehart (R Ind.) amendment to establish different pro rata import quotas as to future U.S. sugar consumption increases. Rejected, 30-56, Feb. 8. (See story, p. 168)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

— Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (no).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	6	7	8	9	Vote No.	6	7	8	9	Vote No.	6	7	8	9
Yes	35	53	90	30	Yes	21	22	45	5	Yes	14	31	45	25
No	58	38	0	56	No	28	24	0	39	No	30	14	0	17

6 7 8 9					6 7 8 9					6 7 8 9					6 7 8 9				
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND				
Hill D.	Y	N	Y	N	Hickenlooper R. .	N	Y	Y	N	Curtis R.	N	Y	Y	N	Green D.	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman D.	Y	N	Y	N	Martin R.	N	Y	Y	N	Hruska R.	N	Y	Y	N	Pastore D.	Y	N	Y	✓
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA				
Goldwater R.	N	Y	Y	N	Carlson R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Bible D.	N	Y	Y	N	Johnston D.	N	Y	Y	N
Hayden D.	N	Y	Y	N	Schoepel R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Malone R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond D.	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA				
Fulbright D.	N	Y	Y	Y	Barkley D.	Y	N	Y	N	Bridges R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Case R.	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan D.	N	Y	Y	N	Clements D.	N	N	Y	N	Cotton R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt R.	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE				
Knowland R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Ellender D.	N	Y	Y	Y	Case R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Gore D.	N	N	Y	N
Kuchel R.	N	Y	Y	N	Long D.	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith R.	?	?	?	?	Kefauver D.	Y	N	Y	?
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS				
Allott R.	N	Y	Y	N	Payne R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Anderson D.	N	Y	Y	N	Daniel D.	N	Y	Y	N
Millikin R.	X	✓	✓	X	Smith R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez D.	N	✓	Y	N	Johnson D.	N	Y	Y	X
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH				
Bush R.	Y	N	Y	N	Beall R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Ives R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Bennett R.	N	Y	Y	Y
Purtell R.	N	N	Y	✓	Butler R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Lehman D.	Y	N	Y	N	Watkins R.	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT				
Frear D.	N	Y	Y	N	Kennedy D.	Y	N	✓	N	Ervin D.	Y	X	Y	N	Aiken R.	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Scott D.	N	Y	Y	N	Flanders R.	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA				
Holland D.	N	Y	Y	Y	McNamara D.	Y	N	✓	N	Langer R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Byrd D.	N	N	Y	N
Smathers D.	N	Y	Y	N	Potter R.	Y	N	Y	N	Young R.	N	Y	Y	N	Robertson D.	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON				
George D.	N	X	Y	N	Humphrey D.	Y	N	Y	N	Bender R.	Y	N	Y	✓	Jackson D.	Y	N	Y	N
Russell D.	N	N	✓	N	Thye R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Bricker R.	N	N	Y	Y	Magnuson D.	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA				
Dworshak R.	N	Y	Y	N	Eastland D.	N	Y	Y	N	Kerr D.	N	Y	Y	N	Kilgore D.	Y	N	Y	N
Welker R.	N	Y	Y	N	Stennis D.	N	Y	Y	N	Monroney D.	N	Y	Y	X	Neely D.	Y	N	Y	X
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN				
Dirksen R.	N	Y	Y	✓	Hennings D.	Y	N	Y	N	Morse D.	Y	N	Y	N	McCarthy R.	N	Y	Y	Y
Douglas D.	Y	N	Y	N	Symington D.	Y	N	Y	N	Neuberger D.	Y	N	Y	N	Wiley R.	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING				
Capehart R.	N	Y	Y	Y	Mansfield D.	N	Y	Y	N	Duff R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Barrett R.	X	Y	Y	N
Jenner R.	Y	N	Y	Y	Murray D.	N	Y	Y	N	Martin R.	N	Y	Y	N	O'Mahoney D.	Y	Y	✓	N

CQ House Vote 4.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call No. 22.)

House Rejects Move to Halt Synthetic Rubber Plant Sale to Private Industry

4. Rubber Producing Facilities (H Res 396). Disapprove sale of copolymer plant at Institute, W.Va. Adoption of resolution. Rejected, 61-309, Feb. 8. (See story, p. 167).

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	4			Vote No.	4			Vote No.	4		
Yes	61			Yes	59			Yes	2		
Nay	309			Nay	143			Nay	166		

4		4		4		4	
ALABAMA		Los Angeles County		IDAHO		IOWA	
3 Andrews D. . . .	N	23 Doyle D. . . .	N	4 Flynt D. . . .	N	5 Cunningham R. . .	N
1 Boykin D. . . .	N	21 Hiestand R. . .	N	3 Forrester D. . .	N	6 Dolliver R. . . .	?
7 Elliott D. . . .	Y	25 Hillings R. . .	N	9 Landrum D. . .	N	3 Gross R. . . .	N
2 Grant D. . . .	N	20 Hinchaw R. . .	N	7 Lanham D. . . .	Y	8 Hoeven R. . . .	N
9 Huddleston D. .	N	19 Hollifield D. .	N	2 Pilcher D. . . .	N	7 Jensen R. . . .	N
8 Jones D. . . .	Y	22 Holt R. . . .	?	1 Preston D. . . .	N	4 LeCompte R. . .	N
5 Rains D. . . .	N	18 Hosmer R. . .	N	6 Vinson D. . . .	N	1 Schwengel R. . .	?
4 Roberts D. . . .	N	16 Jackson R. . .	N	ILLINOIS		2 Talle R. . . .	N
6 Selden D. . . .	N	17 King D. . . .	N	16 Allen R. . . .	N	KANSAS	
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb R. .	N	1 Frost D. . . .	Y	1 Avery R. . . .	N
1 Rhodes R. . . .	N	15 McDonough R. .	N	INDIANA		3 George R. . . .	N
2 Udall D. . . .	N	26 Roosevelt D. .	N	11 Sheehan R. . .	Y	5 Hope R. . . .	N
ARKANSAS		COLORADO		4 Adams R. . . .	N	4 Rees R. . . .	N
1 Gathings D. . .	N	4 Aspinall D. . .	Y	20 Simpson R. . .	N	2 Scrivner R. . .	N
4 Harris D. . . .	N	3 Chanoweth R. .	N	12 Boyle D. . . .	Y	6 Smith R. . . .	N
5 Hays D. . . .	X	2 Hill R. . . .	N	13 Church R. . .	N	KENTUCKY	
2 Mills D. . . .	N	1 Rogers D. . . .	N	1 Dawson D. . .	Y	4 Chelf D. . . .	N
6 Norrell D. . . .	N	CONNECTICUT		8 Gordon D. . .	Y	1 Gregory D. . .	N
3 Trimble D. . . .	N	3 Cretella R. . .	N	10 Hoffman R. . .	?	2 Natcher D. . .	N
CALIFORNIA		1 Dodd D. . . .	✓	5 Kluczynski D. .	Y	7 Perkins D. . .	Y
7 Allen R. . . .	N	4 Morano R. . . .	?	4 McVey R. . . .	N	3 Robison R. . .	N
6 Baldwin R. . .	N	5 Patterson R. . .	?	6 Murray D. . . .	Y	8 Siler R. . . .	N
2 Engle D. . . .	Y	AL Sadlak R. . .	?	3 O'Brien D. . .	✓	5 Spence D. . . .	?
10 Gubser R. . .	?	2 Seely-Brown R.	N	2 O'Hara D. . .	Y	6 Watts D. . . .	N
14 Hagen D. . . .	?	DELAWARE		11 Sheehan R. . .	N	LOUISIANA	
11 Johnson R. . .	N	AL McDowell D. .	N	9 Yates D. . . .	Y	2 Boggs D. . . .	N
4 Malliard D. . .	?	FLORIDA		INDIANA		4 Brooks D. . . .	N
8 Miller D. . . .	N	2 Bennett D. . .	N	4 Adair R. . . .	N	1 Hebert D. . . .	N
3 Moss D. . . .	N	1 Cramer R. . .	?	5 Beamer R. . . .	X	8 Long D. . . .	N
29 Phillips R. . .	N	4 Fascell D. . .	N				
1 Scudder R. . .	N	7 Haley D. . . .	N				
5 Shelley D. . .	X	5 Herliang D. . .	N				
27 Sheppard D. .	N	8 Matthews D. . .	N				
12 Sisk D. . . .	Y	6 Rogers D. . . .	N				
13 Teague R. . . .	N	3 Sikes D. . . .	N				
28 Urr R. . . .	N	GEORGIA					
30 Wilson R. . . .	N	8 Blitch D. . . .	N				
9 Younger R. . .	N	10 Brown D. . . .	N				
		5 Davis D. . . .	N				

CQ House Vote 4.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call No. 22.)

4	4	4	4
<p>6 Morrison D. X</p> <p>5 Passman D. N</p> <p>7 Thompson D. N</p> <p>3 Willis D. N</p> <p>MAINE</p> <p>1 Hale R. N</p> <p>3 McIntire R. N</p> <p>2 Nelson R. N</p> <p>MARYLAND</p> <p>2 Devereux R. N</p> <p>4 Fallon D. N</p> <p>7 Friedel D. Y</p> <p>3 Garmatz D. Y</p> <p>6 Hyde R. N</p> <p>5 Lankford D. N</p> <p>1 Miller R. N</p> <p>MASSACHUSETTS</p> <p>6 Bates R. N</p> <p>2 Boland D. N</p> <p>10 Curtis R. ?</p> <p>4 Donohue D. N</p> <p>1 Heseltin R. Y</p> <p>7 Lane D. N</p> <p>8 Macdonald D. N</p> <p>14 Martin R. ?</p> <p>12 McCormack D. N</p> <p>9 Nicholson R. N</p> <p>11 O'Neill D. Y</p> <p>3 Philbin D. N</p> <p>5 Rogers R. N</p> <p>13 Wigglesworth R. N</p> <p>MICHIGAN</p> <p>12 Bennett R. N</p> <p>8 Bentley R. X</p> <p>10 Cederberg R. N</p> <p>18 Dondoro R. N</p> <p>5 Ford R. N</p> <p>6 Hayworth D. N</p> <p>4 Hoffman R. N</p> <p>3 Johansen R. N</p> <p>11 Knox R. N</p> <p>2 Meader R. N</p> <p>9 Thompson R. N</p> <p>7 Walcott R. ?</p> <p>Detroit-Wayne County</p> <p>13 Diggs D. N</p> <p>15 Dingell D. N</p> <p>17 Griffiths D. N</p> <p>16 Lesinski D. N</p> <p>1 Machrowicz D. N</p> <p>14 Rabaut D. N</p> <p>MINNESOTA</p> <p>7 Andersen R. N</p> <p>1 Andressen R. N</p> <p>8 Blatnik D. N</p> <p>5 Judd R. ?</p> <p>9 Knutson D. ?</p> <p>6 Marshall D. Y</p> <p>4 McCarthy D. ?</p> <p>2 O'Hara R. N</p> <p>3 Wier D. Y</p> <p>MISSISSIPPI</p> <p>1 Abernethy D. N</p> <p>6 Colmer D. N</p> <p>3 Smith D. N</p> <p>2 Whitten D. N</p> <p>4 Williams D. N</p> <p>5 Winstead D. N</p> <p>MISSOURI</p> <p>5 Bolling D. Y</p> <p>9 Cannon D. Y</p> <p>8 Camahan D. Y</p> <p>4 Christopher D. Y</p> <p>2 Curtis R. N</p> <p>6 Hull D. N</p> <p>10 Jones D. N</p> <p>1 Karsten D. Y</p> <p>11 Moulder D. N</p> <p>7 Short R. N</p> <p>3 Sullivan D. Y</p> <p>MONTANA</p> <p>2 Fjare R. N</p> <p>1 Metcalf D. Y</p>	<p>NEBRASKA</p> <p>2 Chase R. ?</p> <p>3 Harrison R. N</p> <p>4 Miller R. N</p> <p>1 Weaver R. N</p> <p>NEVADA</p> <p>AL Young R. N</p> <p>NEW HAMPSHIRE</p> <p>2 Bass R. N</p> <p>1 Morrow R. N</p> <p>NEW JERSEY</p> <p>11 Addonizio D. Y</p> <p>3 Auchincloss R. N</p> <p>8 Canfield R. ?</p> <p>5 Frelinghuysen R. N</p> <p>2 Hand R. N</p> <p>12 Kean R. N</p> <p>9 Osomers R. N</p> <p>10 Rodino D. Y</p> <p>13 Sieminski D. N</p> <p>4 Thompson D. N</p> <p>14 Tunulty D. ✓</p> <p>7 Widnall R. N</p> <p>6 Williams D. N</p> <p>1 Wolverton R. X</p> <p>NEW MEXICO</p> <p>AL Dempsey D. N</p> <p>AL Fernandez D. Y</p> <p>NEW YORK</p> <p>3 Becker R. N</p> <p>37 Cole R. N</p> <p>2 Derounian R. N</p> <p>26 Gamble R. ?</p> <p>27 Gwinn R. N</p> <p>32 Kearney R. N</p> <p>38 Keating R. N</p> <p>33 Kilburn R. N</p> <p>40 Miller R. N</p> <p>30 O'Brien D. N</p> <p>39 Ostertag R. N</p> <p>42 Pillion R. ?</p> <p>41 Radwan R. N</p> <p>43 Read R. ?</p> <p>35 Riehlman R. N</p> <p>28 St. George R. N</p> <p>36 Taber R. N</p> <p>31 Taylor R. N</p> <p>1 Wainwright R. N</p> <p>29 Wharton R. N</p> <p>34 Williams R. N</p> <p>New York City</p> <p>8 Anuso D. Y</p> <p>5 Bosch R. N</p> <p>24 Buckley D. ✓</p> <p>11 Celler D. Y</p> <p>17 Coudert R. X</p> <p>20 Davidson D. Y</p> <p>7 Delaney D. Y</p> <p>23 Dollinger D. Y</p> <p>18 Donovan D. N</p> <p>12 Dorn R. N</p> <p>22 Vecancy N</p> <p>25 Fino R. N</p> <p>6 Holtzman D. ✓</p> <p>10 Kelly D. Y</p> <p>9 Keogh D. Y</p> <p>19 Klein D. Y</p> <p>4 Latham R. N</p> <p>13 Multer D. Y</p> <p>16 Powell D. Y</p> <p>15 Roy R. N</p> <p>14 Rooney D. ✓</p> <p>21 Zalenko D. Y</p> <p>NORTH CAROLINA</p> <p>9 Alexander D. N</p> <p>3 Barden D. ?</p> <p>1 Bonner D. N</p> <p>7 Carlyle D. N</p> <p>5 Chatham D. ?</p> <p>4 Cooley D. N</p> <p>8 Deane D. ?</p> <p>6 Durham D. N</p>	<p>2 Fountain D. N</p> <p>10 Jones R. X</p> <p>11 Jones D. N</p> <p>12 Shuford D. N</p> <p>NORTH DAKOTA</p> <p>AL Burdick R. Y</p> <p>AL Krueger R. N</p> <p>OHIO</p> <p>9 Ashley D. Y</p> <p>14 Ayres R. N</p> <p>13 Baumhart R. N</p> <p>8 Betts R. N</p> <p>22 Bolton, F.P. R. N</p> <p>11 Bolton, O.P. R. ?</p> <p>16 Bow R. N</p> <p>7 Brown R. N</p> <p>5 Clevenger R. N</p> <p>20 Feighan D. Y</p> <p>18 Hays D. ?</p> <p>15 Henderson R. N</p> <p>2 Hess R. N</p> <p>10 Jenkins R. N</p> <p>19 Kirwan D. N</p> <p>4 McCulloch R. N</p> <p>17 McGragor R. N</p> <p>23 Minshall R. N</p> <p>6 Polk D. Y</p> <p>3 Schenck R. N</p> <p>1 Scherer R. N</p> <p>21 Vanik D. N</p> <p>12 Vorys R. ?</p> <p>OKLAHOMA</p> <p>3 Albert D. N</p> <p>1 Belcher R. N</p> <p>2 Edmondson D. N</p> <p>5 Jarman D. N</p> <p>4 Stead D. N</p> <p>6 Wickensham D. N</p> <p>OREGON</p> <p>2 Coon R. N</p> <p>4 Ellsworth R. N</p> <p>3 Green D. X</p> <p>1 Norblad R. ?</p> <p>PENNSYLVANIA</p> <p>30 Holland D. N</p> <p>17 Bush R. N</p> <p>10 Carrigg R. N</p> <p>25 Clark D. N</p> <p>29 Corbett R. N</p> <p>9 Dague R. N</p> <p>28 Eberhart R. ✓</p> <p>12 Fenton R. N</p> <p>11 Flood D. N</p> <p>27 Fulton R. N</p> <p>23 Gavin R. N</p> <p>7 James R. ?</p> <p>24 Kearns R. N</p> <p>21 Kelley D. N</p> <p>8 King R. ?</p> <p>13 McConnell R. N</p> <p>26 Morgan D. N</p> <p>16 Mumma R. N</p> <p>19 Quigley D. N</p> <p>14 Rhodes D. Y</p> <p>22 Saylor R. N</p> <p>18 Simpson R. N</p> <p>20 Van Zandt R. N</p> <p>15 Walter D. ✓</p> <p>Philadelphia</p> <p>1 Barrett D. ✓</p> <p>3 Byrne D. Y</p> <p>4 Chudoff D. Y</p> <p>2 Granahan D. Y</p> <p>5 Green D. Y</p> <p>6 Scott R. N</p> <p>RHODE ISLAND</p> <p>2 Fogarty D. Y</p> <p>1 Forand D. Y</p> <p>SOUTH CAROLINA</p> <p>4 Ashmore D. N</p> <p>3 Dorn D. N</p> <p>6 McMillan D. N</p>	<p>5 Richards D. N</p> <p>2 Riley D. N</p> <p>1 Rivers D. N</p> <p>SOUTH DAKOTA</p> <p>2 Barry R. N</p> <p>1 Lavre R. N</p> <p>TENNESSEE</p> <p>2 Baker R. N</p> <p>6 Bass D. N</p> <p>8 Cooper D. N</p> <p>9 Davis D. X</p> <p>8 Evins D. Y</p> <p>3 Frazier D. N</p> <p>7 Murray D. N</p> <p>5 Priest D. N</p> <p>1 Reece R. N</p> <p>TEXAS</p> <p>5 Alger R. N</p> <p>14 Bell D. ?</p> <p>2 Brooks D. N</p> <p>17 Burleson D. N</p> <p>AL Dies D. N</p> <p>7 Dowdy D. N</p> <p>21 Fisher D. ?</p> <p>3 Gentry D. N</p> <p>13 Ikard D. N</p> <p>20 Kilgore D. N</p> <p>15 Kilgore D. N</p> <p>19 Mahon D. N</p> <p>1 Patman D. Y</p> <p>11 Poage D. N</p> <p>4 Rayburn D. -</p> <p>18 Rogers D. Y</p> <p>16 Rutherford D. N</p> <p>6 Teague D. N</p> <p>8 Thomas D. N</p> <p>9 Thompson D. N</p> <p>10 Thornberry D. N</p> <p>12 Wright D. N</p> <p>UTAH</p> <p>2 Dawson R. N</p> <p>1 Dixon R. N</p> <p>VERMONT</p> <p>AL Prouty R. N</p> <p>VIRGINIA</p> <p>4 Abbit D. N</p> <p>10 Broymill R. N</p> <p>3 Gary D. N</p> <p>2 Hardy D. N</p> <p>7 Harrison D. N</p> <p>9 Jennings D. N</p> <p>6 Poff R. N</p> <p>1 Robeson D. N</p> <p>8 Smith D. ?</p> <p>5 Tuck D. N</p> <p>WASHINGTON</p> <p>4 Holmes R. N</p> <p>5 Horan R. N</p> <p>3 Mack R. Y</p> <p>AL Magnuson D. ?</p> <p>1 Pelly R. N</p> <p>6 Tollefson R. N</p> <p>2 Westland R. N</p> <p>WEST VIRGINIA</p> <p>3 Bailey D. N</p> <p>4 Burnside D. N</p> <p>6 Byrd D. N</p> <p>5 Kee D. N</p> <p>1 Mollohan D. X</p> <p>2 Stoggers D. N</p> <p>WISCONSIN</p> <p>8 Byrnes R. N</p> <p>2 Davis R. N</p> <p>9 Johnson D. Y</p> <p>7 Laird R. N</p> <p>10 O'Konski R. ?</p> <p>5 Reuss D. N</p> <p>1 Smith R. N</p> <p>6 Van Pelt R. N</p> <p>3 Withrow R. N</p> <p>4 Zablocki D. N</p> <p>WYOMING</p> <p>AL Thomson R. N</p>

In This Appendix . . . (Jan. 30-Feb. 5)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-37

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-38

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 393.

S 1166 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 30, 1890 and section 2 of act of Feb. 2, 1903, re importation of livestock and poultry into Virgin Islands. ELLEN- DER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18. Senate passed March 28. House Agriculture reported July 20, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 394.

S 1689 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar amended, Jan. 16. Senate concurred in House amendments Jan. 17. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 395.

S 2170 -- Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of basic and storable non-basic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 22, 1955. House passed consent calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 401.

S J Res 12. Authorize and direct International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. SMITH (R Maine), PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported July 14, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 19, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Jan. 20. President signed Jan. 31.

Public Law 396.

HR 4582 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 397.

HR 5428 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply re any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 398.

HR 7036 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. MASON (R Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 399.

HR 7282 -- Make provision re allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing alternative tax of corporation re its capital gains. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

Public Law 400.

HR 7364 -- Make provision re application of documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16. President signed Jan. 28.

2. Sent to President

HR 6298 -- Amend sec. 601 (g) of act entitled "An act to expedite provision of housing in connection with national defense and for other purposes" approved Oct. 14, 1940, as amended, to permit transfer of war housing projects to city of Moses Lake, Wash., and to other communities similarly situated. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. Senate passed Feb. 2.

HR 7094 -- Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.). McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19. Senate passed Feb. 2.

HR 7871 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 6, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate passed Jan. 20, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments Jan. 25. Senate adopted conference report Jan. 27. House adopted conference report Jan. 30.

HR 7930 -- Authorize completion of initial stage of development for flood control in Russian River Basin, Calif. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Public Works reported Jan. 9. House passed Jan. 12. Senate Public Works reported Jan. 16. Senate passed Feb. 2.

H J Res 471 -- Permit FHA title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. House passed Jan. 25. Senate passed Feb. 2.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1456 -- Amend sections 212, 219 (a), 221 (a), and 410 (a) of Communications Act of 1934, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended.

S 1992 -- Provide for conveyance of certain tract of land in Madison County, Ky., to Pioneer National Monument Association. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 26, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended.

S 2884 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. YOUNG (R N.D.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported, amended, Jan. 20. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended.

- S 2990 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955. HILL (D Ala.), SMITH (R N.J.). Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 25. Senate passed Feb. 2.
- S J Res 113 -- Permit FHA Title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed H J Res 471 in lieu.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 2286 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide for utilization of privately owned shipping services in connection with transportation of privately owned motor vehicles of certain personnel of Department of Defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 27, 1955. Senate passed Jan. 12. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Jan. 30, amended.
- S 3053 -- Extend time for D.C. Auditorium Commission to submit its report and recommendations re construction of a D.C. civic auditorium. NEELY (D W. Va.), MCNAMARA (D Mich.), BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 3, amended.
- S Res 197 -- Oppose sale of government-owned synthetic rubber plant at Institute, W. Va. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 3.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2667 -- Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (PL 287, 83rd Cong.) re estate tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended.
- HR 6274 -- Provide that no fee shall be charged veteran for furnishing him copy of his discharge or copy of his certificate of service. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Armed Services reported July 12, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 31, amended.
- HR 7054 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. BAKER (R Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended.
- HR 7247 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended. Senate passed Feb. 2, amended.
- HR 7540 -- Provide for sale of government-owned housing project to city of Hooks, Texas. PATMAN (D Texas). House Banking and Currency reported July 28, 1955. House passed Feb. 1.
- HR 7993 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, amended. House passed, 358-3, Feb. 1, amended.

- HR 8320 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 and Agricultural Act of 1954 re special school milk program and brucellosis eradication program for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported Jan. 30, amended. House passed Feb. 1, amended.
- HR 8780 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise taxes in case of gasoline and special fuels used on farm for farming purposes. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported Jan. 26. House passed 387-0 under suspension of the rules Jan. 31.
- HR 8787 -- Provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term. BURLESON (D Texas). House Administration reported Jan. 30. House passed Jan. 30.
- HR 8796 -- Increase amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of House of Representatives. FRIEDEL (D Md.). House Administration reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed Jan. 31.
- HR 8861 -- Provide for transfer of administrative jurisdiction over Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., to Secretary of Interior and over Wilson Dam and Reservoir Kan., to Secretary of Army. WEAVER (R Neb.). House referred to Interior and Insular Affairs Jan. 31.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 2106 -- Provide that periods of obligated service of members of armed forces shall not terminate by reason of appointment to a service academy. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31.
- HR 4704 -- Provide for examination preliminary to promotion of officers of the naval service. WINSTEAD (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 31.
- HR 4781 -- Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 30.
- HR 6022 -- Provide for relocation of Trenton Massacre Canyon Monument presently located near Trenton, Neb. WEAVER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31.
- HR 6112 -- Authorize construction of a sewage-disposal system to serve Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. ROBESON (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended.
- HR 6162 -- Provide for longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and the Circuit Courts of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended.
- HR 7058 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re compensation of supreme court justices and circuit court judges. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended.
- HR 8100 -- Authorize loan of two submarines to government of Brazil. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended.
- HR 8704 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 30.
- HR 8710 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 30, amended.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through Feb. 3, 1956.

This week's listing includes:

	Senate	House
Bills	3,136	9,062
Joint Resolutions	136	513
Concurrent		
Resolutions	68	209
Simple Resolutions	204	397
TOTAL	3,544	10,181

Bills S 3073 to S 3136
HR 8874 to HR 9062

Resolutions

S J Res 130 to 136
S Con Res none
S Res 202 to 204
H J Res 496 to 513
H Con Res 207 to 209
H Res 392 to 397

1. Agriculture

- S 3092 -- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for distribution of certain surplus food commodities to persons in U.S. who are eligible therefor, by use of a food stamp plan -- Agriculture.
- S 3093 -- DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to national acreage allotment for wheat -- Agriculture.
- S 3095 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for establishment of a national seed storage facility -- Agriculture.
- S 3099 -- O'MAHONEY (D Wyo) -- 1/31/56 -- Permit transfer of wheat acreage allotments of lands taken by U.S. Government for federal dam construction purposes -- Agriculture.
- S 3120 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to extend time provided in section 8 by two years -- Agriculture.
- S 3121 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.) -- 2/3/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish two-price system for cotton -- Agriculture.
- S 3126 -- WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah) -- 2/3/56 -- Limit total amount of price support which may be made available re products of any farm -- Agriculture.
- S 3131 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for establishment of conservation acreage program, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, adjust agricultural production to consumer and export needs to maintain an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.
- S 3132 -- BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for purchase of lands within Cache National Forest, Utah, to promote prevention of floods and minimization of soil erosion -- Agriculture.
- S J Res 136 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 2/3/56 -- Make provision re fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.
-
- HR 8888 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend wheat-marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 -- Agriculture.
- HR 8898 -- DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide additional authorization of appropriations for purchase by Secretary of Agriculture under act of May 11, 1938, of lands within boundaries of Cache National Forest in state of Utah -- Agriculture.
- HR 8915 -- ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of cotton -- Agriculture.
- HR 8944 -- HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 1/31/56 -- Help ease now depressed agricultural market by prohibiting granting of certain agricultural and grazing leases except after certain facts have been proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture -- Armed Services.
- HR 8953 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide price support for 1955 crop of Maryland tobacco -- Agriculture.
- HR 9000 -- WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 2/1/56 -- Partially recompense farmers for the harm they sustain by reason of increases in cost of supplies which have not been accompanied by corresponding increases in prices of agricultural commodities they sell -- Public Works.
- HR 9010 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re sale of cotton for export and cotton acreage allotments -- Agriculture.
- HR 9011 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm -- Agriculture.
- HR 9012 -- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Cooperative Forest Management Act re furnishing stock for planting on privately owned lands -- Agriculture.
- HR 9034 -- DAVIS (R Wis.) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize necessary appropriations for further acceleration of brucellosis eradication program -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 499 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make provisions re 1956 barley to bacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments -- Agriculture.
- H J Res 507 -- JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 499.
- H J Res 508 -- BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Make provision re fire-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

- HR 8949 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/31/56 -- Appropriate funds for construction of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at site of Old Saint Louis, Mo., as authorized by act of May 17, 1954 (68 Stat 93) -- Appropriations.
- HR 8950 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make an appropriation to enable D.C. Auditorium Commission to formulate plans for construction of a civic auditorium in D.C. -- Appropriations.
- HR 8965 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8950.

3. Education and Welfare

- HOUSING AND SCHOOLS
- HR 8916 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high school education -- Labor.
- HR 8998 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8916.
- HR 9005 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent housing projects -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 9013 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide 5-year program of federal construction grants for purpose of assisting medical and dental schools to expand and improve their research and teaching facilities, and of assisting other public and nonprofit institutions engaged in medical or dental research to expand and improve their research facilities -- Commerce.
- HR 9014 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 9013.
- HR 9053 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act to encourage home mortgage financing in areas of investment capital shortage by providing that mortgage sellers in such areas shall not be required to make certain capital contributions in connection with purchase of mortgages by the association -- Banking and Currency.

- SAFETY AND HEALTH
- S 3075 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Extend for 2 years duration of hospital and medical facilities survey and construction provisions (title VI) of Public Health Service Act -- Labor.
- S 3076 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of results thereof -- Labor.
- S 3097 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Neely (D W.Va.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make provisions re inspections and investigations in metallic and non-metallic mines and quarries (excluding coal and lignite mines) for purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents and occupational diseases therein -- Labor.
- S 3130 -- MALONE (R Nev.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 2/3/56 -- Amend hospital survey and construction provisions of Public Health Service Act re transfer of unused allotments -- Labor.
- S J Res 130 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Smith (R N.J.), Case (R N.J.) -- 1/31/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to authorize Interstate Sanitation Commission to make certain studies of smoke and air pollution -- Public Works.
-
- HR 8885 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Extend duration of Water Pollution Control Act to authorize additional amounts for construction loans thereunder -- Public Works.
- HR 8892 -- BROOKS (D Texas) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for research and technical assistance relating to control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease -- Commerce.
- HR 8912 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Extend for 2 years duration of hospital and medical facilities survey and construction provisions (title VI) of Public Health Service Act -- Commerce.
- HR 8913 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for a continuing survey and special studies of sickness and disability in U.S. and for periodic reports of the results thereof -- Commerce.
- HR 8921 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8892.
- HR 8923 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8892.
- HR 8936 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Establish within Department of Defense a civilian department known as Department of Civil Defense -- Armed Services.
- HR 8979 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8980 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8981 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8982 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8983 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8984 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8985 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 8986 -- BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 9006 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Commerce.
- HR 9007 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 9016 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8913.
- HR 9017 -- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8912.
- HR 9041 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8936.
- HR 9048 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to improve mental health of nation through grants for special projects to develop improved methods of care, treatment and rehabilitation of mentally ill -- Commerce.

H J Res 505 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/1/56 -- Grant consent of Congress of states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to confer certain additional powers upon Interstate Sanitation Commission, established by said states pursuant to Public Resolution 62, 74th Congress, August 27, 1935 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 509 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to H J Res 505.

H J Res 511 -- RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to H J Res 505.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 3109 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old age and survivors insurance system for self-employed dentists -- Finance.

WELFARE

HR 8941 -- GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for establishment of Bureau of Older Persons within Department of Health, Education and Welfare; authorize federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons -- Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

S 3096 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend chapters 4, 5, 6 and 8 of Immigration and Nationality Act -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 3116 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Relations.

HR 8920 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for promotion and strengthening of international relations through cultural and athletic exchanges and participation in international fairs and festivals -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8954 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/31/56 -- Regulate foreign commerce of U.S. by establishing import quotas under specified conditions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8962 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to expedite the final determination of claims -- Judiciary.

HR 9009 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8954.

HR 9052 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to continue for additional period of 3 years authority provided thereunder for regulation of exports -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9054 -- WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8954.

H J Res 501 -- HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/31/56 -- Authorize participation by U.S. in parliamentary conferences of North Atlantic Treaty Organization -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 209 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Reaffirm U.S. policy of opposition to colonialism, restating U.S. policy of expanding freedom throughout world and sending greetings to those suffering under colonialism of Communists -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

NO INTRODUCTIONS

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 3122 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations -- Armed Services.

S 3123 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of Army, Navy and Air Force -- Armed Services.

S 3124 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Authorize permanent appointments in armed forces of U.S. -- Armed Services.

S 3125 -- RUSSELL (D Ga.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953 (67 Stat. 177), as amended, providing authority for military departments to expand and maintain military production capacities -- Armed Services.

HR 8904 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend certain laws relating to grade of certain personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps upon retirement -- Armed Services.

HR 8908 -- NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that certain enlisted men retired with credit for service counted as double time shall receive pay computed on the basis of highest federally recognized rank or grade held by them during World War I -- Armed Services.

HR 8922 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for relief of certain members of uniformed services -- Armed Services.

HR 8938 -- BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend an act entitled "An act to provide benefits for members of the Reserve components of Armed Forces who suffer disability or death from injuries incurred while engaged in active-duty training for periods of less than 30 days or while engaged in inactive-duty training" -- Armed Services.

HR 8948 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/31/56 -- Extend period during which surplus dairy products may be made available to the Veterans' Administration and armed services -- Agriculture.

VETERANS

HR 8963 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/31/56 -- Repeal provisions of law which require that payments be made to Philippine pensioners on the basis of one Philippine peso for each American dollar -- Veterans.

HR 8964 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/31/56 -- Increase rate of pension of certain widows of World War I veterans and annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to widows and children of such veterans -- Veterans.

HR 9036 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Nicaragua during period Aug. 27, 1926, to Jan. 2, 1933, and to their widows and children -- Veterans.

HR 9037 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Honduras during period Jan. 1, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1911, and to their widows and children -- Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 3134 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.) (by request) -- 2/3/56 -- Permit employees of Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under Federal Employees' Compensation Act to Employees' Compensation Appeals Board -- Labor.

HR 8893 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that annuities shall be adjusted simultaneously with general adjustments in federal employees' salaries -- Civil Service.

HR 8911 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/30/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.

HR 8995 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend act of September 1, 1954, to correct certain inequities with respect to compensation of prevailing wage-rate employees to provide longevity compensation for such employees -- Civil Service.

HR 9046 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8995.

COMMEMORATIVE

S 3117 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps commemorating 100th anniversary of founding of city of Duluth, Minn. -- Civil Service.

HR 8918 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on advisability of establishing Fort Pemberton, Leflore County, Miss., as national monument -- Interior.

HR 8987 -- DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 2/1/56 -- Declare September 17 a legal public holiday to be known as Constitution Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 497 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for observance and commemoration of 50th anniversary of official founding and launching of conservation movement for protection, in public interest, of natural resources of the U.S. -- Judiciary.

H J Res 498 -- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 500 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Designate July 1, 1956, as Civil Air Patrol Day -- Judiciary.

H J Res 502 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 504 -- BAILEY (D W. Va.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

H J Res 506 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to H J Res 497.

CONGRESS

S J Res 133 -- CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/1/56 -- Limit spending powers of Congress and provide for reduction of national debts -- Judiciary.

H Res 397 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigation and study re share of monies paid by consumers for food products that are absorbed by carriers, and by processors and wholesalers -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S 3074 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 1/30/56 -- Revise federal election laws to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections -- Administration.
- S J Res 131 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/31/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re national recognition of Christianity and power of Congress to provide oath for citizens of religious affiliations other than Christian -- Judiciary.
- HR 8989 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Protect right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion or national origin -- Judiciary.
- HR 8990 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.
- HR 8991 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers -- House Administration.
- HR 8992 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry -- Labor.
- HR 9042 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8991.
- HR 9043 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation -- Commerce.
- HR 9044 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8992.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 3111 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 144 of title 28, U.S.C. re bias or prejudice of judge -- Judiciary.
- HR 8906 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/30/56 -- Prohibit courts of U.S. and other federal agencies from deciding or considering any matter drawing in question the administration by the several states of their respective educational systems -- Judiciary.
- HR 8917 -- ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize condemnation under certain conditions -- Appropriations.
- HR 8937 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend law to provide that the term of office of district judges in Alaska shall be 8 years -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 3073 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs; create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act -- D.C.
- HR 8901 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or systems to serve D.C. and its environs to create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act -- Commerce.
- HR 8947 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8901.
- HR 8955 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide that under certain circumstances the charter and rights of franchise of Capitol Transit Co. shall not terminate on August 14, 1956 -- D.C.
- HR 8957 -- MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/31/56 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C. and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed -- D.C.
- HR 8988 -- DAVID (D Ga.) -- 2/1/56 -- Clarify authority of Commissioners of D.C. with respect to discipline of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 3112 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide domestic and community sanitation facilities and services for Indians -- Interior.
- S J Res 135 -- MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowstone Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River and Basin project, Montana-Wyoming -- Interior.
- HR 9002 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 1 of act of March 12, 1914, as amended re payments to city of Anchorage, Alaska, for fire protection furnished to railroads -- Interior.
- HR 9038 -- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide that commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as state for purposes of district court jurisdiction based on diversity of citizenship -- Judiciary.
- HR 9039 -- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop-Dem P.R.) -- 2/2/56 -- Establish money credit for certain property of commonwealth of Puerto Rico brought into federal service in 1940 -- Judiciary.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 3133 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 2/3/56 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to city of Boise, Idaho -- Agriculture.
- HR 8951 -- KRUEGER (R N.D.) -- 1/31/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to state of North Dakota for use and benefit of N.D. State School of Science -- Interior.
- HR 9049 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/2/56 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize transfer of certain surplus property of U.S. in St. Joseph's Bay Military Reservation, Gulf County, Fla., to former owners thereof -- Government Operations.
- H J Res 512 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/56 -- Establish Multiple Uses of Public Lands Commission -- Interior.

POST OFFICE

- S 3077 -- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/30/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of the effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.
- HR 8884 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Correct an inequity resulting from setting of effective date of Public Law 68 of 84th Congress -- Civil Service.
- HR 8907 -- MOSS (D Calif.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8884.
- HR 8909 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.
- HR 9032 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8884.
- HR 9033 -- CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8884.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- S 3114 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/1/56 -- Transfer the Office of Alien Property Custodian from Department of Justice to Department of State -- Judiciary.
- S 3115 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to S 3114.
- HR 8943 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Permit volunteer rescue squads to receive property surplus to needs of federal government for use in preserving life and property -- Government Operations.
- H Con Res 207 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/30/56 -- Create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters connected with election, succession, and duties of President and Vice President -- Rules.

GENERAL

- S 3090 -- MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/31/56 -- Authorize burial in national cemeteries of remains of certain commissioned officers of Public Health Service -- Interior.
- S 3106 -- BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/1/56 -- Include present area of Zion National Monument within Zion National Park, in state of Utah -- Interior.
- S 3118 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be lost as result of construction of dam -- Interior.
- S J Res 134 -- COTTON (R N.H.) -- 2/2/56 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day -- Judiciary.
- HR 9051 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/2/56 -- Name Veterans' Administration hospital at 2615 Clinton Ave., Fresno, Calif., the B. W. Gearhart Veterans' Hospital -- Veterans.
- H J Res 503 -- WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Request President to proclaim week, March 16 to March 22 inclusive, as National Youth Partnership Week -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 510 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for recognition of services of civilian officials and employees, citizens of U.S., engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal -- Merchant Marine.
- H Con Res 208 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 1/31/56 -- Express sense of Congress with respect to loss of famous Wayside Inn -- Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- S 3091 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Barkley (D Ky.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. -- Banking and Currency.
- S 3110 -- BUTLER (R Md.), Cotton (R N.H.) -- 2/1/56 -- Prevent automobile manufacturers from coercing automobile dealers to purchase unwanted merchandise -- Commerce.
- HR 8874 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas -- Ways and Means.
- HR 8875 -- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.

HR 8876 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8877 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8878 -- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8879 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8880 -- KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8881 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8882 -- ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8883 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8896 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/30/56 -- Provide for effecting disposition of Illinois and Mississippi Canal -- Public Works.
 HR 8946 -- HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8952 -- KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8958 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 8960 -- ROBSON (R Ky.) -- 1/31/56 -- Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953, as heretofore amended, so to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 1207 at Louisville, Ky. -- Armed Services.
 HR 8993 -- HESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/1/56 -- Establish an immediate program to aid in reducing public debt by providing that certain receipts from sale of capital assets of government shall be used for such purposes -- Ways and Means.
 HR 8994 -- KEARNEY (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Ways and Means.
 HR 9003 -- BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide for national disaster insurance -- Banking and Currency.
 HR 9015 -- RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 HR 9035 -- DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8874.
 H Res 396 -- YATES (D Ill.) -- 2/1/56 -- Make provisions re disapproving the sale of Institute, W. Va., Copolymer Plant, Plancor 980 -- Armed Services.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 3107 -- MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/1/56 -- Provide for freedom of choice in trade -- Judiciary.
 S 3108 -- POTTER (R Mich.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Bender (R Ohio) -- 2/1/56 -- Encourage construction of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels -- Commerce.
 S 3113 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 9 (c) (2) of Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, re charter parties executed after Oct. 1, 1955 -- Commerce.
 S J Res 132 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels -- Commerce.

 HR 8886 -- BAUMHART (R Ohio) -- 1/30/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of modern Great Lakes bulk cargo vessels in interest of peacetime commerce and national defense -- Merchant Marine.
 HR 8889 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 601 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require CAB to issue certain regulations concerning air traffic at LaGuardia and New York-International (Idlewild) Airports in state of New York, and Newark Airport in state of New Jersey -- Commerce.
 HR 8890 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 902 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so penalties provided therein will apply to violations of civil aeronautics safety regulations -- Commerce.
 HR 8891 -- BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit jet-propelled aircraft from using airports located in densely populated areas -- Commerce.
 HR 8894 -- CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Encourage construction and maintenance of Great Lakes cargo vessels for peacetime and national defense use -- Merchant Marine.
 HR 8899 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Direct Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations that certain railroad vehicles be equipped with reflectors or luminous material so they can be readily seen at night -- Commerce.
 HR 8902 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend subsection 406 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 -- Commerce.
 HR 8903 -- HINSHAW (R Calif.) -- 1/30/56 -- Similar to HR 8902.
 HR 8996 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8886.
 HR 8997 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide for transportation of all waterborne cargoes in U.S.-flag vessels in connection with foreign assistance programs -- Merchant Marine.
 HR 8999 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters -- Public Works.
 HR 9001 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8999.
 HR 9004 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/1/56 -- Amend section 610 of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight -- Commerce.
 HR 9008 -- KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/1/56 -- Similar to HR 8886.
 HR 9030 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8886.
 HR 9047 -- O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide for safety of life and property by making all commercial fishing vessels subject to rules and regulations of U.S. Coast Guard marine inspection -- Merchant Marine.

H J Res 496 -- ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/30/56 -- Avoid false representations to consuming public as to true weight of prepared meat and meat food products subject to shrinkage and to avoid economic waste and duplication of effort in weighing of such products -- Commerce.
 H J Res 513 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels -- Merchant Marine.

NATURAL RESOURCES

HR 8914 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/30/56 -- Establish a conservation-civil defense acreage; promote conservation of soil, water, vegetation and fish and wildlife; aid civil defense; help farmers to achieve a more adequate income; adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs; maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce -- Agriculture.
 HR 9031 -- ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/56 -- Establish national policy re commercial fisheries; establish office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Commercial Fisheries, and define his duties, functions, powers and responsibilities; strengthen commercial fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.
 HR 9040 -- FJARE (R Mont.) -- 2/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. -- Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 3079 -- PURTELL (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize federal assistance to states and local governments for the restoration of property and facilities of public park and recreational areas damaged or destroyed in major disasters -- Public Works.
 S 3094 -- LEHMAN (D N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Extend time during which Ogdensburg Bridge Authority is authorized to construct and maintain a bridge across the St. Lawrence River at or near city of Ogdensburg, N.Y. -- Foreign Relations.
 S 3101 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 1/31/56 -- Authorize construction by Secretary of Interior of Crooked River federal reclamation project, Oregon -- Interior.
 S 3102 -- BIBLE (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize monetary contribution for the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Hays Canyon Dam proposed to be constructed on Walker River by Walker River Irrigation District, a quasimunicipal corporation of state of Nevada -- Public Works.
 S 3104 -- KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/1/56 -- Authorize Chief of Engineers of Department of Army to contract with city of Bartlesville, Okla., for water storage in Lake Hulah -- Public Works.

 HR 8887 -- BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize certain beach erosion control of shore of state of New York from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet -- Public Works.
 HR 8895 -- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize reconstruction, enlargement and extension of bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill. -- Public Works.
 HR 8900 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize construction of flood protection measures, with particular reference to areas where severe damages have recently occurred as result of extraordinary floods, to provide for construction or alteration of dams under certain conditions -- Public Works.
 HR 8919 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/30/56 -- Authorize improvement of a deep draft navigation channel from Gulf of Mexico through Pass Cavallo to Point Comfort, Tex., designated as Matagorda Ship Channel -- Public Works.
 HR 8939 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for 10-year program for construction and improvement of roads, trails, buildings and utilities in national park and monument areas and other areas administered by National Park Service and for construction and improvement of parkways authorized by acts of Congress -- Interior.
 HR 8940 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/31/56 -- Make provision re sale of water from Hulah Reservoir to city of Bartlesville, Okla. -- Public Works.
 HR 8945 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 1/31/56 -- Provide for apportionment by Secretary of Interior of certain costs of the Yakima federal reclamation project -- Interior.
 HR 8956 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/31/56 -- Reimburse Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, for expenses incurred in furnishing electric power for Hungry Horse project -- Interior.
 HR 9050 -- SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 2/2/56 -- Require that money appropriated by the federal government for highway construction and maintenance shall be withheld from any state having speed limits for motor vehicles in excess of 60 miles per hour -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 3119 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/2/56 -- Provide that certain survivor benefits received by child under public retirement systems shall not be taken into account in determining whether child is dependent for income tax purposes -- Finance.

S 3128 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Frear (D Del.), Beall (R Md.), Duff (R Pa.), Morse (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/3/56 -- Establish corporate income tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 30 percent surtax -- Finance.

S 3129 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Beall (R Md.), Duff (R Pa.), Morse (D Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 2/3/56 -- Establish corporate income tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 31 percent surtax -- Finance.

HR 8897 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/30/56 -- Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 granting special income tax treatment for dividends received by individuals, and to increase amount of each personal exemption allowed by such code as a deduction for income tax purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8905 -- MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend section 4141, of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for purpose of repealing manufacturers' excise tax on children's phonograph records retailing for 25 cents or less -- Ways and Means.

HR 8910 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/30/56 -- Amend paragraph 1629 of Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for free importation of tourist literature -- Ways and Means.

HR 8942 -- GWINN (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff -- Ways and Means.

HR 8959 -- REED (R N.Y.) -- 1/31/56 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C., to be admitted without payment of tariff -- Ways and Means.

HR 8961 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 1/31/56 -- Extend for one month time within which employers must furnish statements to employees of amounts of wages paid and of amounts deducted and withheld from wages as tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 9045 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 2/2/56 -- Similar to HR 8961.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 3 points (out of a possible 5), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--The Constitution says the term of an outgoing President ends at noon on Jan. 20, same time as the term of his successor begins. But in 1957, Jan. 20 falls on a Sunday, so formal inauguration ceremonies might be postponed for a day -- thus raising a question about who is President for 24 hours. Can a President-elect automatically start performing the duties of President without being sworn in?



A--No, the Constitution says the new President must take his oath "before he enter on the execution of his office." The last time Inauguration Day fell on a Sunday was in 1917; and even though he was beginning his second term, President Wilson was sworn in without ceremony on Sunday and repeated the oath publicly the next day. In 1849, however, Zachary Taylor chose not to take an oath on Sunday, but waited until Monday -- thereby leaving the nation temporarily without a Chief Executive.

2. Q--Which President was sworn in, not by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but by a Justice of the Peace -- his father: (a) Harry S. Truman; (b) Calvin Coolidge; (c) Theodore Roosevelt; (d) Andrew Jackson?

A--(b) Coolidge, in the middle of the night on which President Harding died in 1923.

3. Q--True or false: More than half the Members of Congress are lawyers.

A--True -- 57 percent have been in the legal profession, according to a Congressional Quarterly tabulation. They include 60 Senators and more than 240 Representatives.

4. Q--President Eisenhower recently reported that America's "gross national product" -- the value of all goods and services produced -- reached the highest annual rate ever, in December 1955. Was it about \$100 billion, \$200 billion or \$400 billion?

A--Almost \$400 billion.

5. Q--True or false: Republican losses in the 1954 midterm Congressional contests came principally from districts where President Eisenhower had led the GOP ticket two years earlier.

A--False, a Congressional Quarterly survey finds. The GOP losses were distributed equally between those districts where Ike led the Republican ticket, and those where Republican Congressional candidates led -- indicating that the fortunes of GOP Congressmen up for re-election may not be as closely tied to Mr. Eisenhower's coattails as has been supposed.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (4) 85; (5) 116.

Copyright 1956, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



Natural Gas Legislation to free natural gas producers from federal regulation passed the Senate by a 53-28 roll-call vote and went to the President. But there were repercussions. A select Senate committee was set up to probe reports that a Nebraska lawyer offered a \$2,500 campaign contribution to Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.). The lawyer was said to favor passage of the gas measure. The committee was divided equally between Senators who favored the bill and those who opposed it. President Eisenhower declined to say whether he would sign or veto the measure. (Page 165)

Midwest Profile

Who lives in midwestern Republican and Democratic Congressional districts? A CQ survey shows the average Republican district has a high percentage of farmers, few Negroes and a predominance of native white citizens. The Democratic districts have many city-dwellers, a large percentage of Negroes, blue-collar workers, manufacturing and a small percentage of farmers. (Page 142)

The Flow Starts

The House passed the first two of the year's money bills. First was a deficiency appropriation of nearly \$65 million, mostly for 1955 disaster relief and flood control. The money approved was \$165,000 more than requested by the President. Also approved was a fiscal 1957 appropriation of \$3,618,699,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, less than recommended by the President, but more than appropriated for the departments last year. (Page 168)

Immigration Appeal

President Eisenhower asked Congress to reexamine U.S. immigration policies and the national origins system. He recommended a whole new system for immigration. Until this is established, he suggested a temporary program to relieve what he termed were current inequities. The President requested a maximum authorization of 220,000 quota immigrants yearly, an increase of 65,000 persons over the current quota. He also proposed quotas be based on the 1950 census rather than the 1920 census. He would allocate additional quota numbers in proportion to actual immigration to the U.S. since the system was established in 1924. A special pool for admission of aliens without regard to nationality also was requested. (Page 151)

Decision Soon

The President continued to fence with newsmen about his plans for 1956. He said he probably would be able to provide a decision by March 1. He also attempted to blunt criticism the U.S. was trailing Russia in developing intercontinental guided missiles. (Page 159)

Lobby Spending

Reported lobby spending hit a new low in 1955 according to a CQ tabulation. In all, 260 organizations filed spending statements for the past year and their reported total was less than one-half the peak year of 1950. For 1955, the total reported figure was \$4,162,127. (Page 137)

Foreign Aid

The annual struggle over foreign aid will start shortly on Capitol Hill. The struggle dates to the immediate post-war years, and has continued through the current session. Foreign aid now costs every U.S. citizen about \$26 a year, the price of a kitchen radio. (Page 143)

Sales and Mergers

The House approved legislation restricting certain bank mergers, disapproved by a roll-call vote a resolution to prevent sale of a government-owned synthetic rubber plant to private industry. By a voice vote, approval was given to a bill prohibiting bank mergers where the acquisition of assets would have the effect of creating a monopoly. Indirect action of turning down a resolution to block sale of the rubber facility opened the way for Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals Inc. to purchase for \$9 million the Institute, W. Va., plant.